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Yu et al.

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(54) **CMOS PROCESS TO IMPROVE SRAM YIELD**

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See application file for complete search history.

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 71 days.

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Primary Examiner — Chandra Chaudhari

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Related U.S. Application Data

(57) **ABSTRACT**

(62) Division of application No. 13/284,519, filed on Oct. 28, 2011, now Pat. No. 8,603,875.

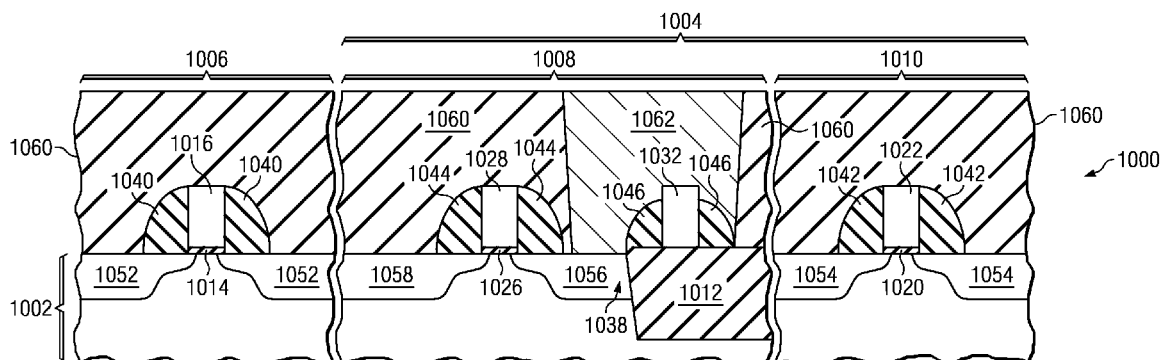
An integrated circuit containing an SAR SRAM and CMOS logic, in which sidewall spacers on the gate extension of the SAR SRAM cell are thinner than sidewall spacers on the logic PMOS gates, so that the depth of the drain node SRAM PSD layer is maintained under the stretch contact. A process of forming an integrated circuit containing an SAR SRAM and CMOS logic, including selectively etch the sidewall spacers on the on the gate extension of the SAR SRAM cell, so that the depth of the drain node SRAM PSD layer is maintained under the stretch contact. A process of forming an integrated circuit containing an SAR SRAM and CMOS logic, including selectively implanting extra p-type dopants in the drain node SRAM PSD layer, so that the depth of the drain node SRAM PSD layer is maintained under the stretch contact.

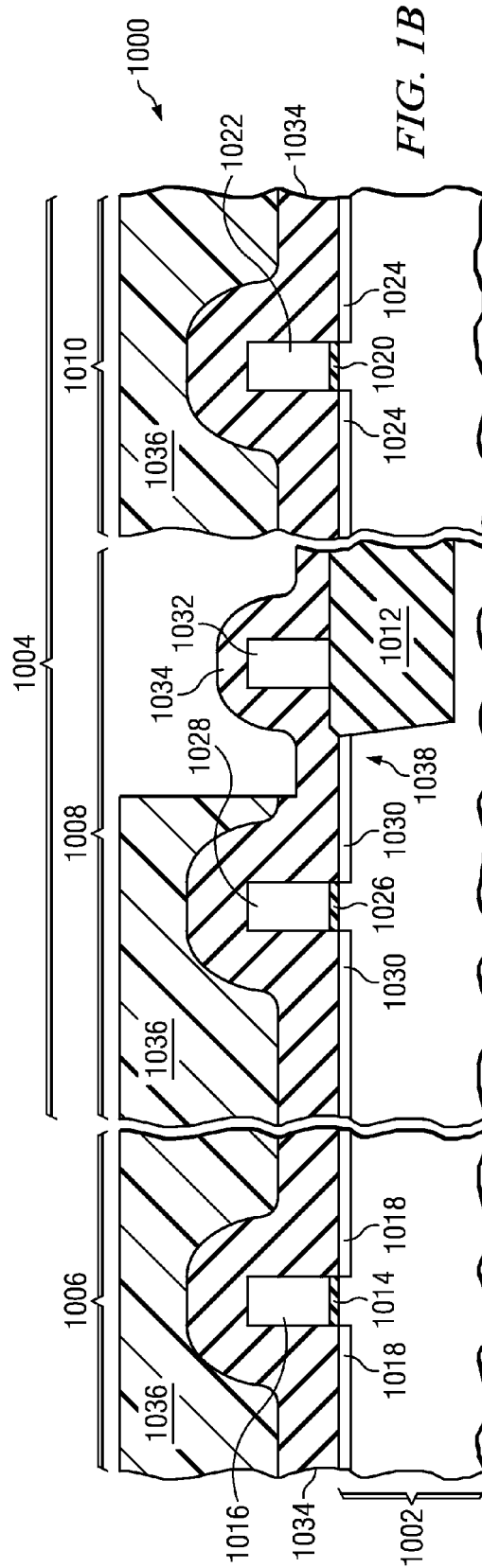
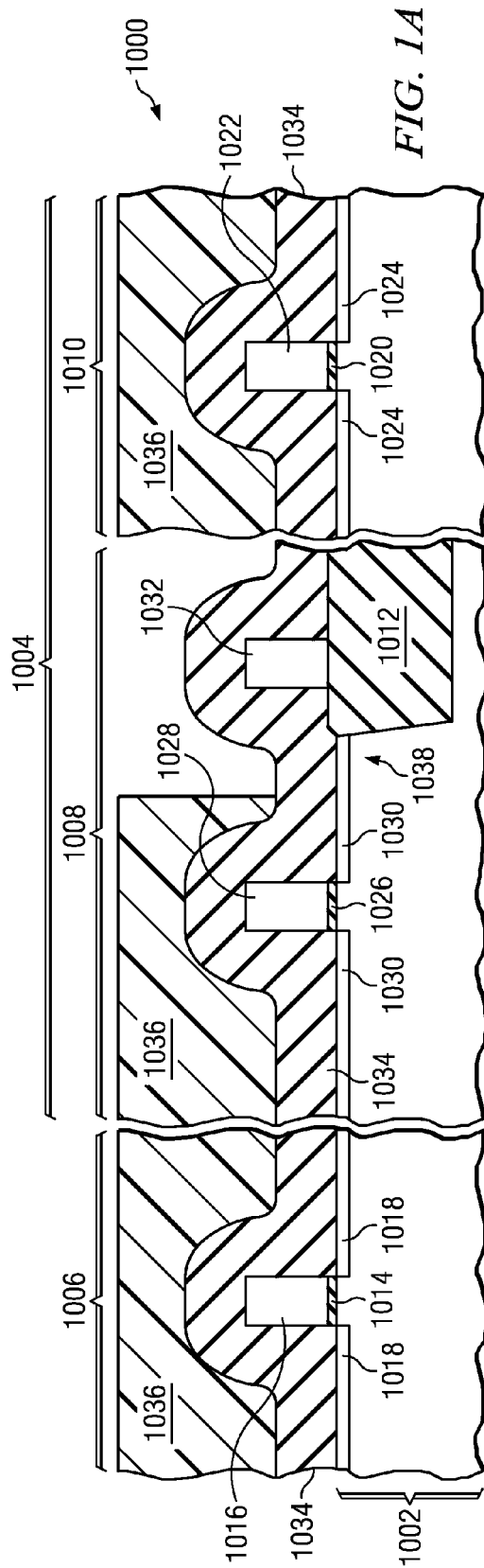
(60) Provisional application No. 61/407,811, filed on Oct. 28, 2010.

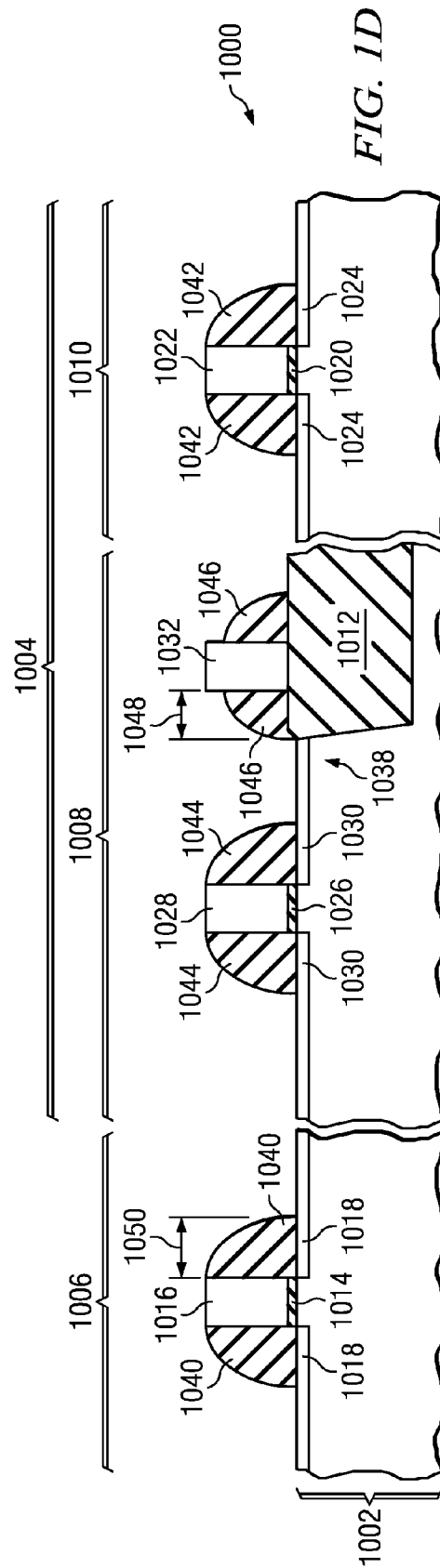
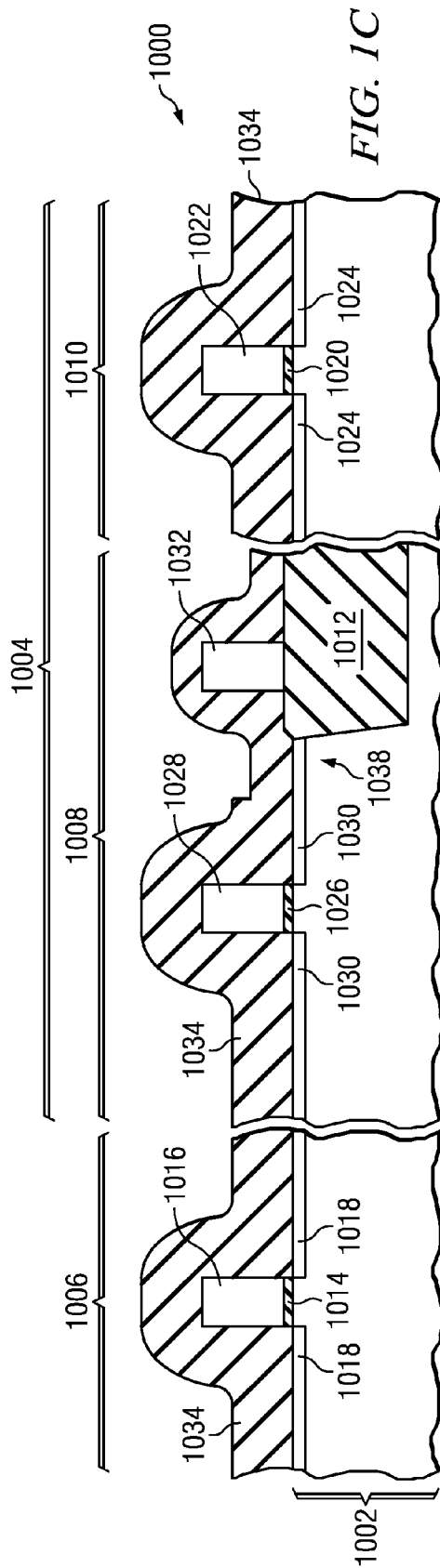
(51) **Int. Cl.**
H01L 29/08 (2006.01)
H01L 27/11 (2006.01)
H01L 21/8238 (2006.01)
H01L 27/092 (2006.01)

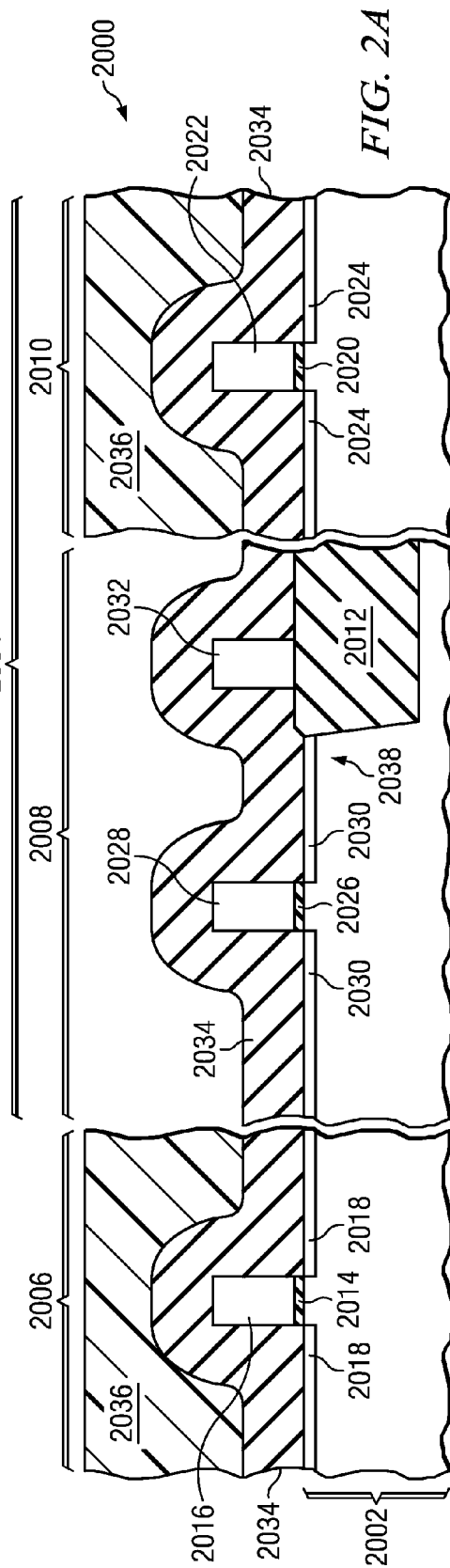
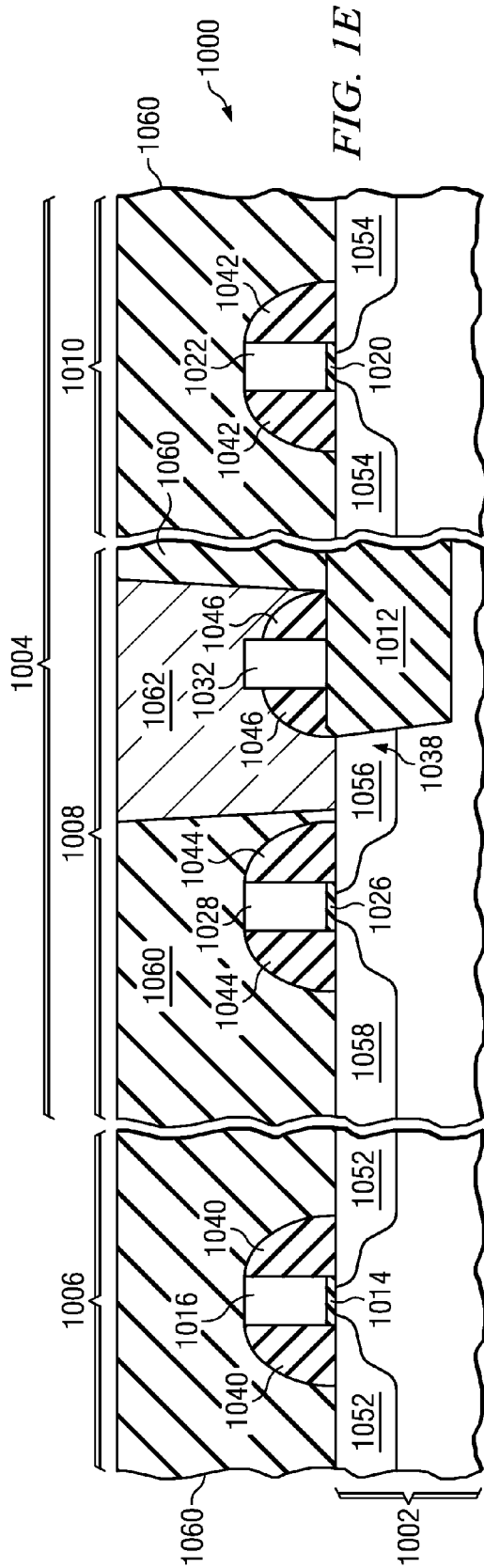
2 Claims, 14 Drawing Sheets

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC *H01L 27/1104* (2013.01); *H01L 21/823814*









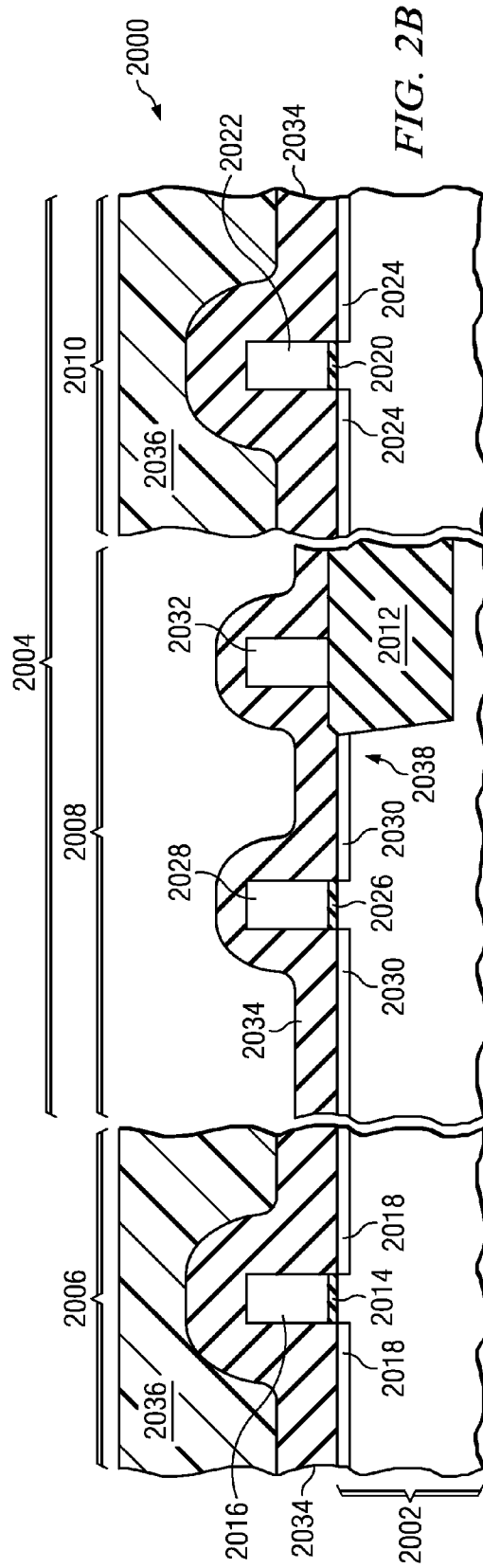


FIG. 2B

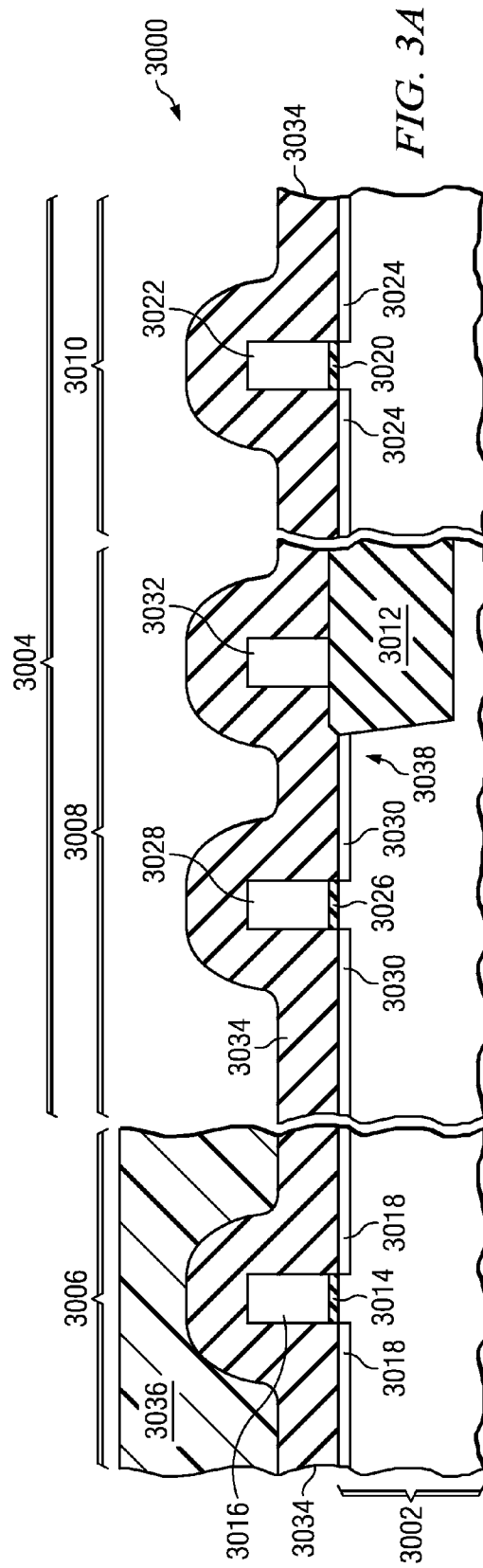
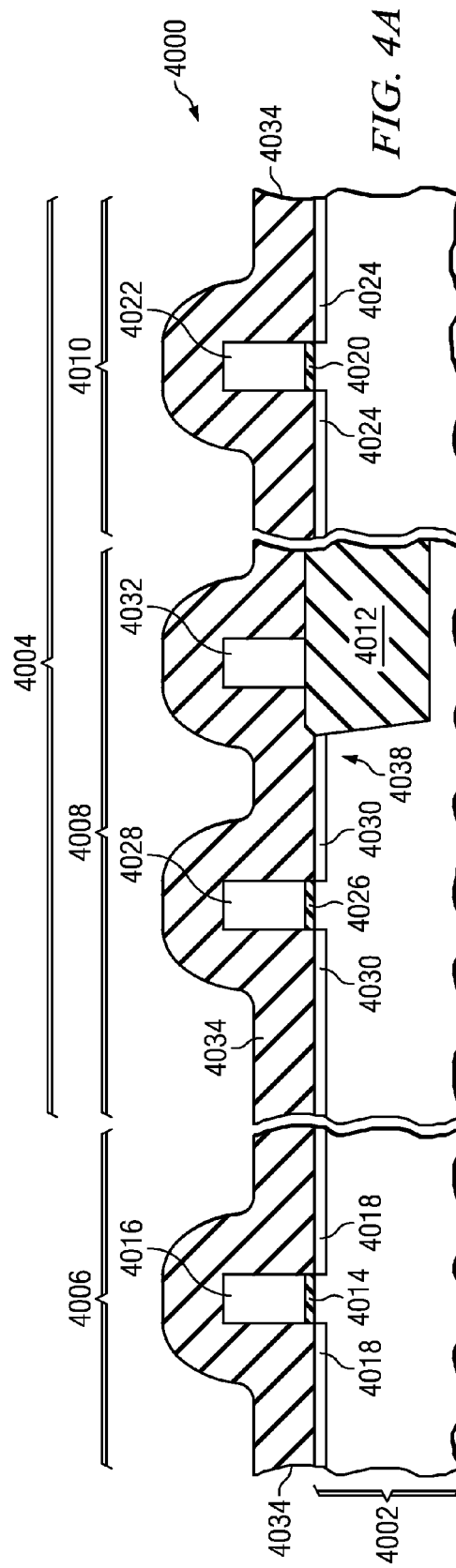
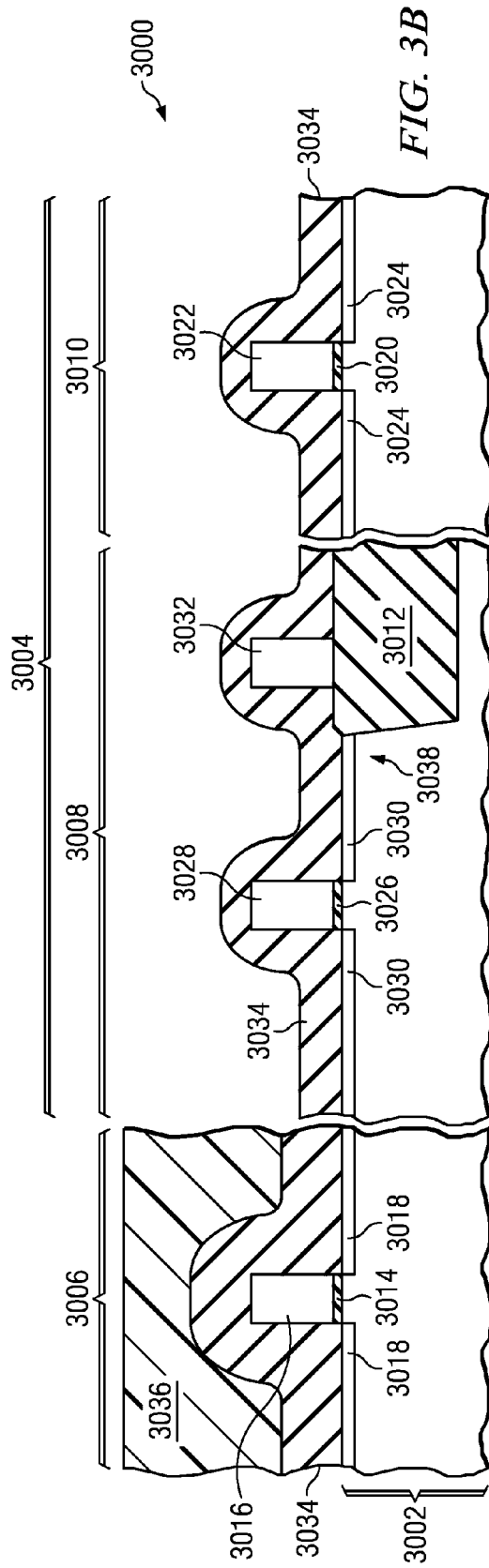
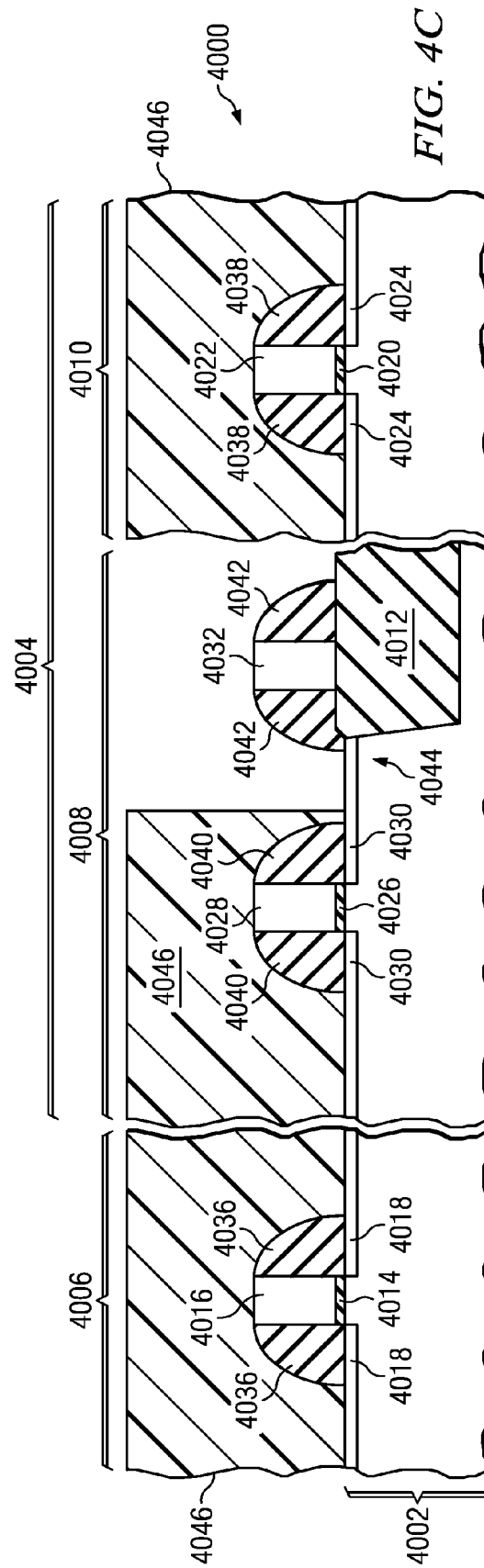
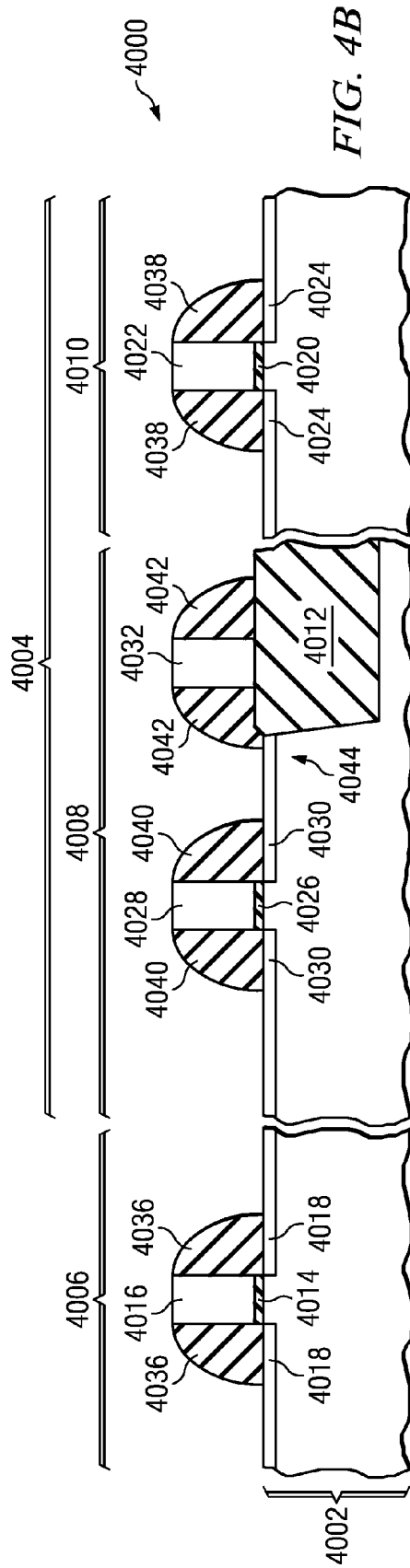
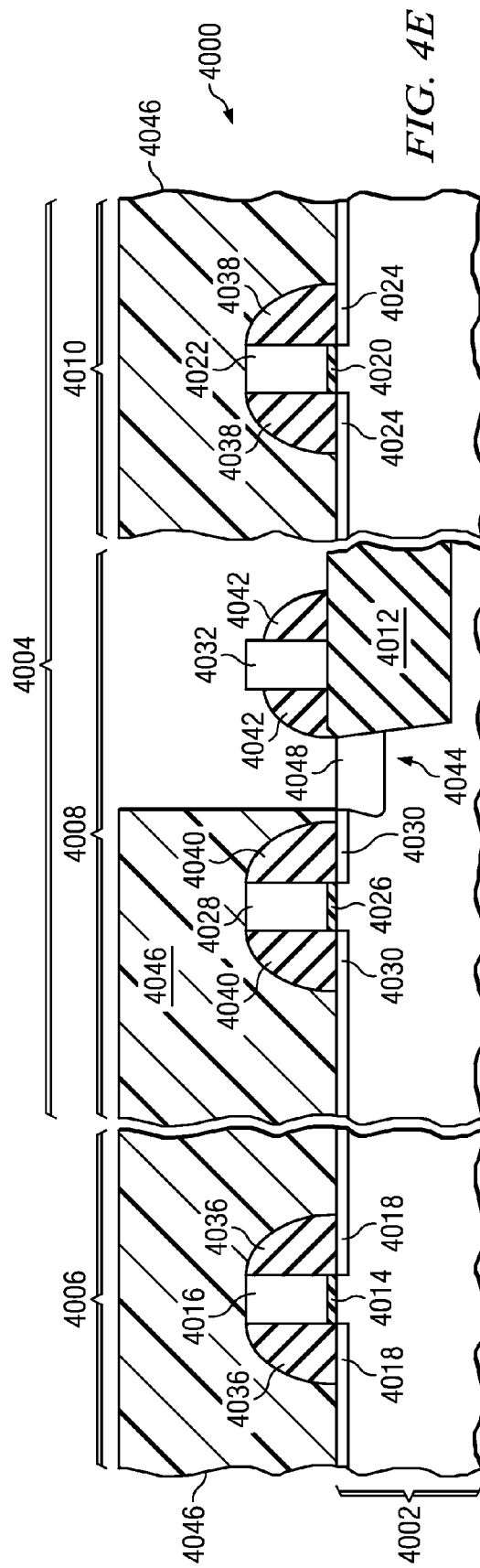
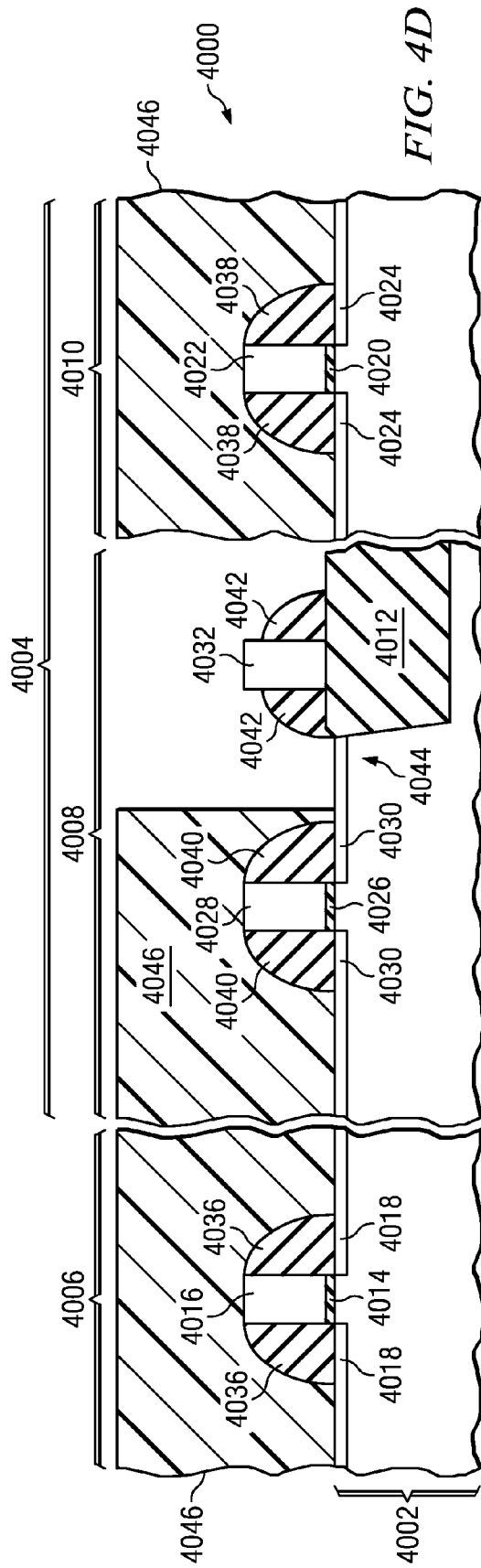
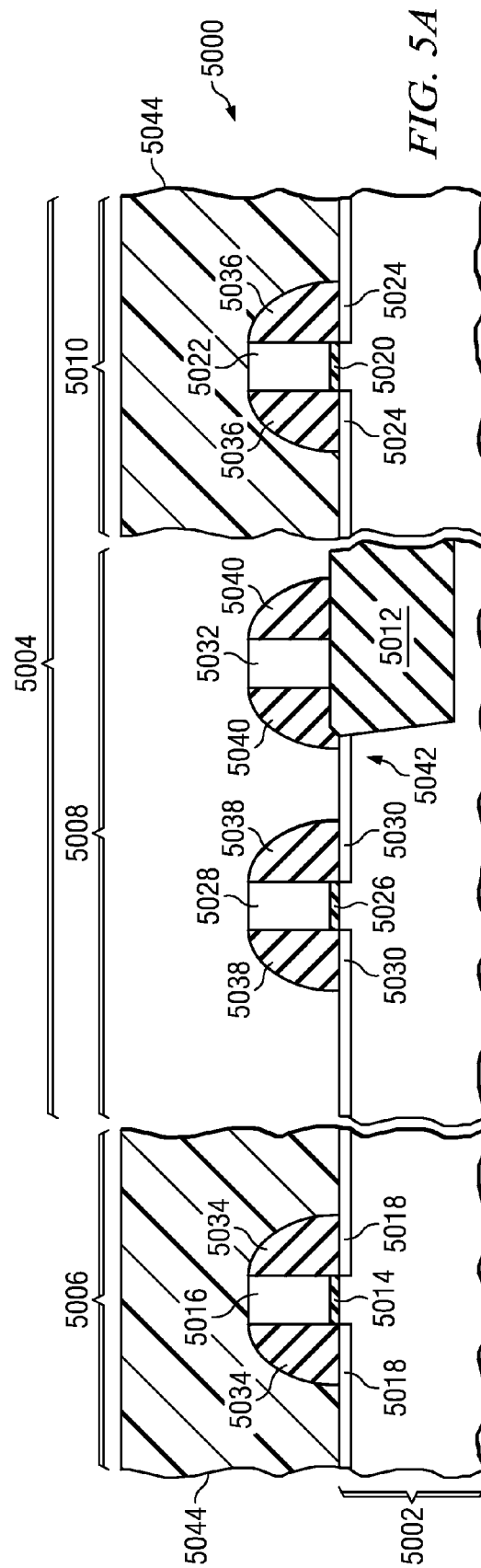
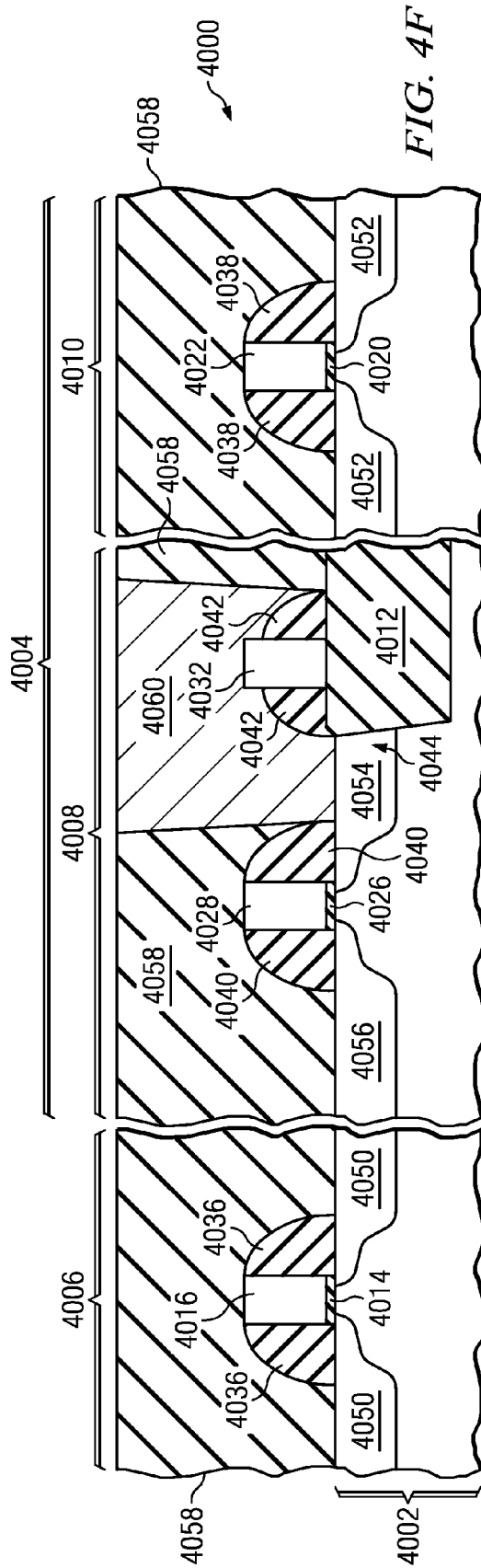


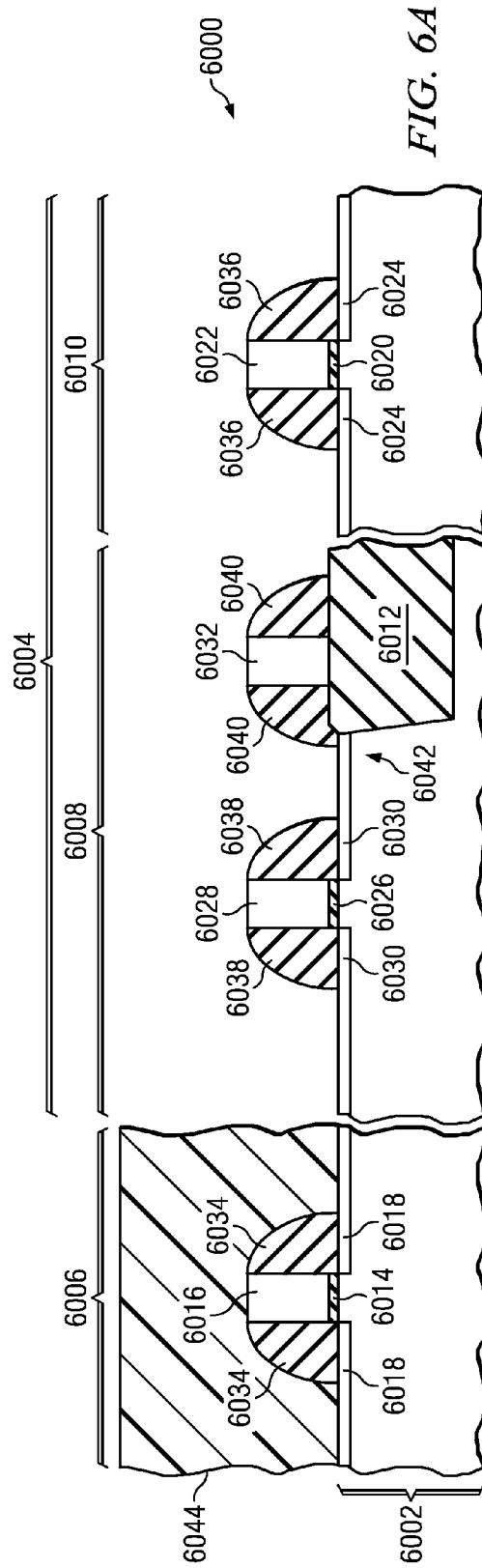
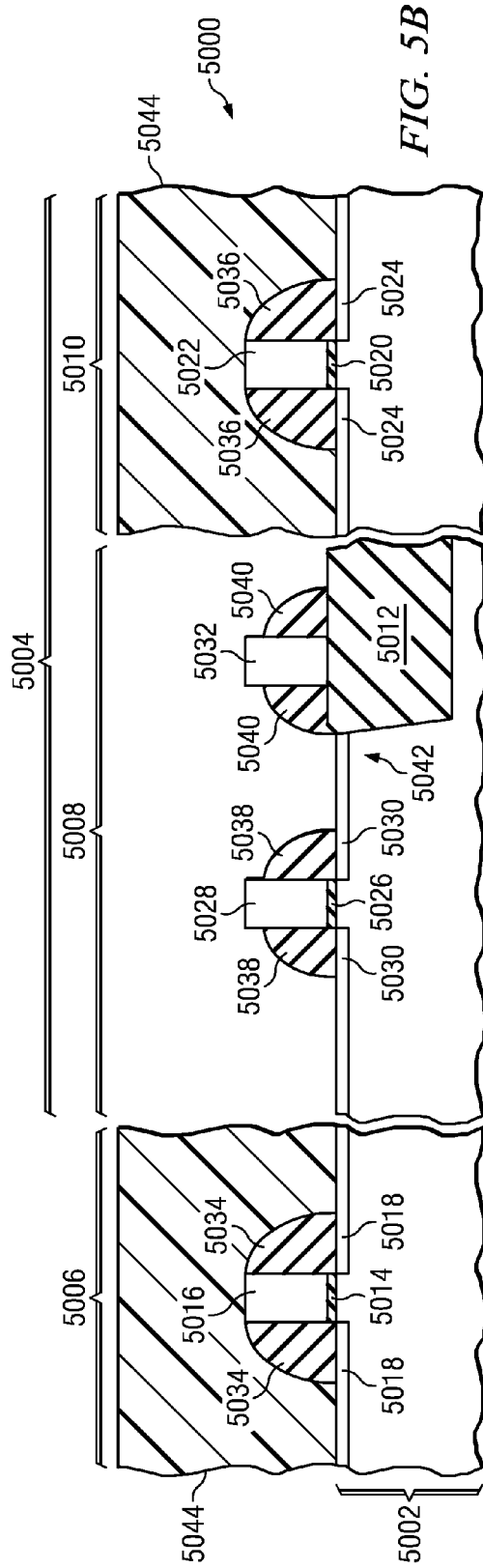
FIG. 3A

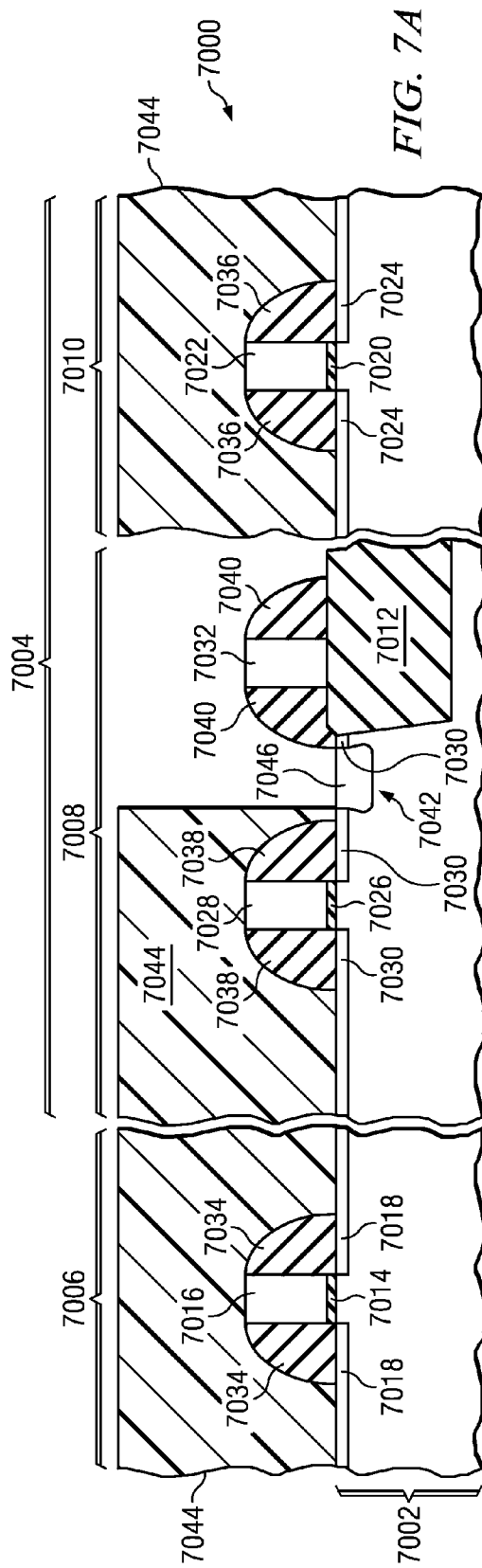
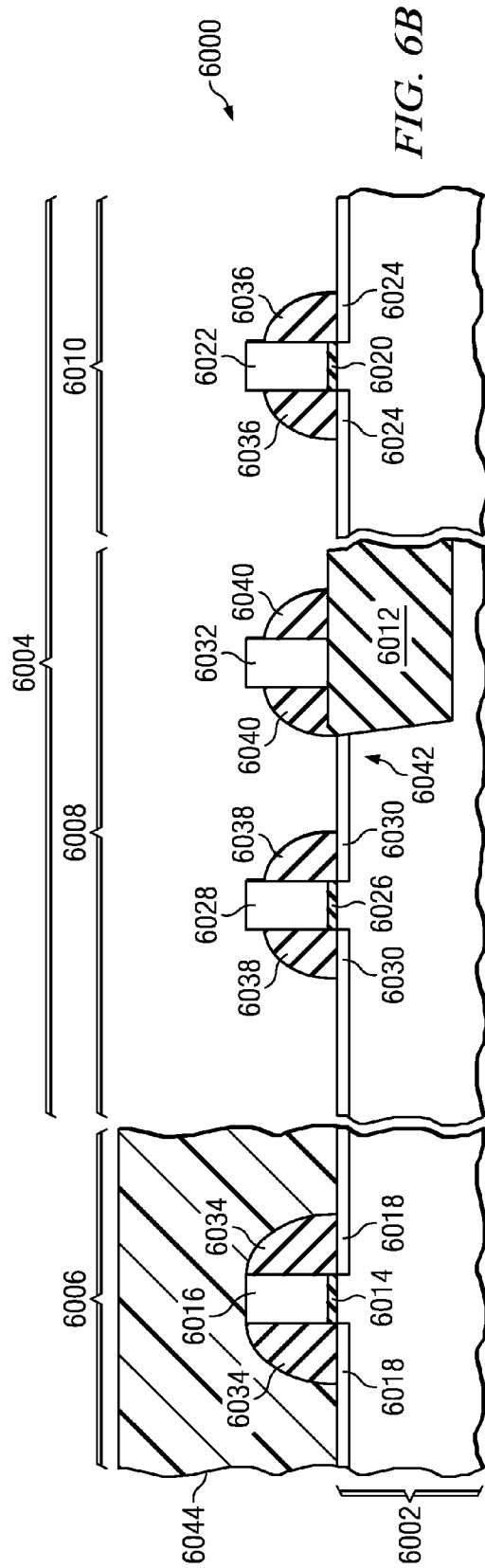


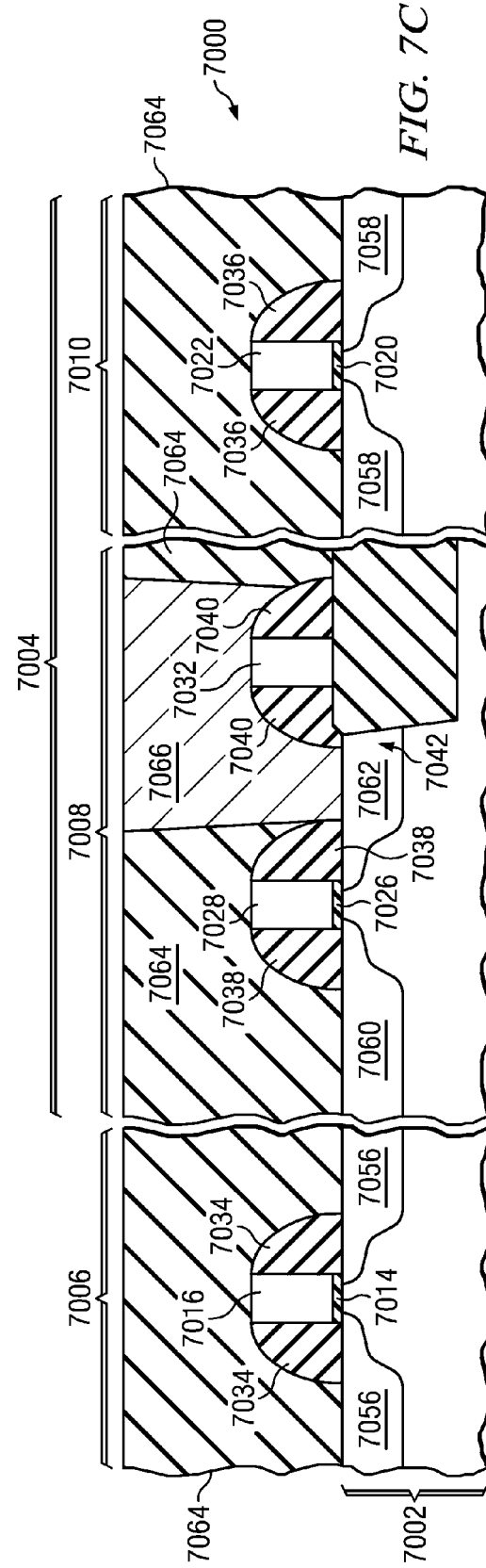
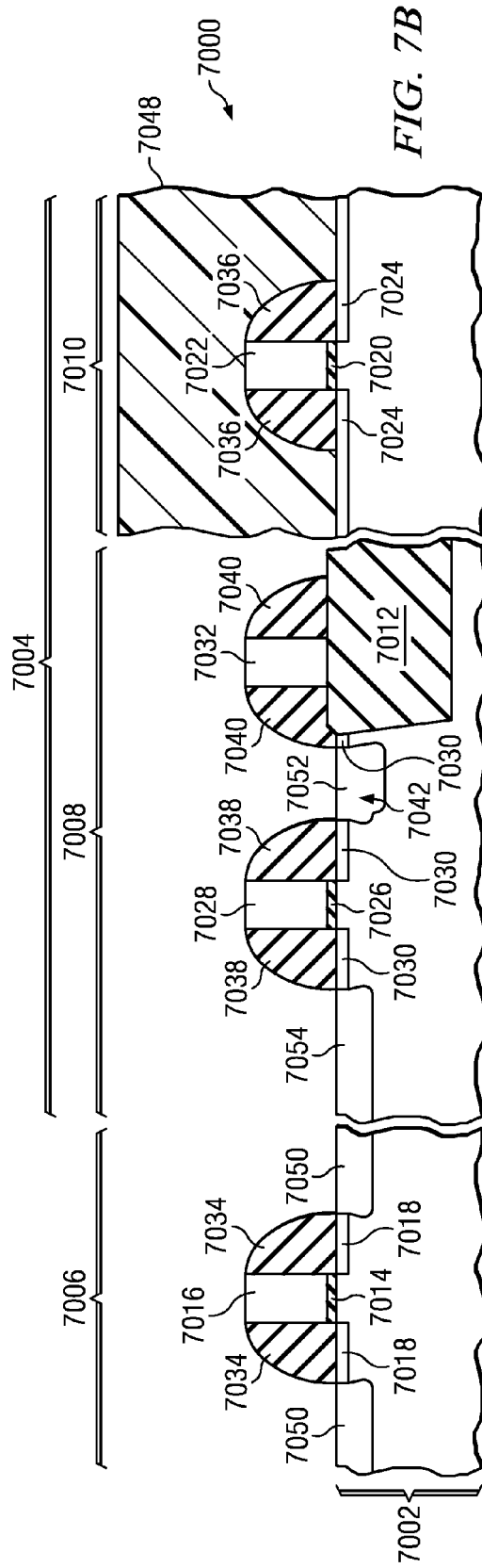


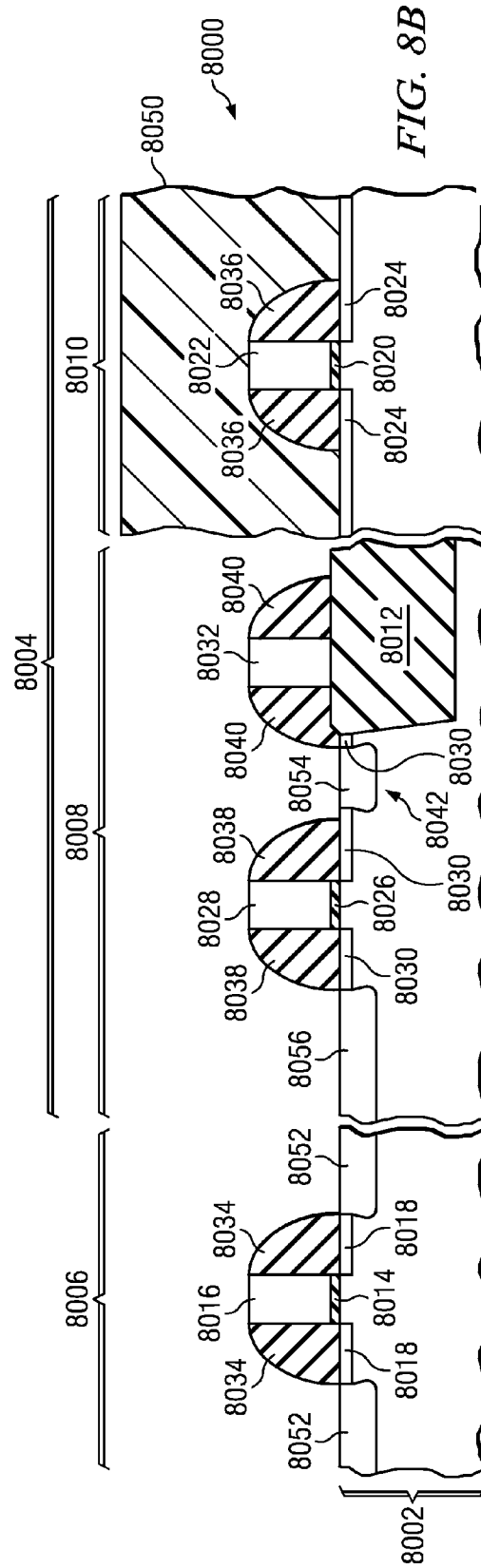
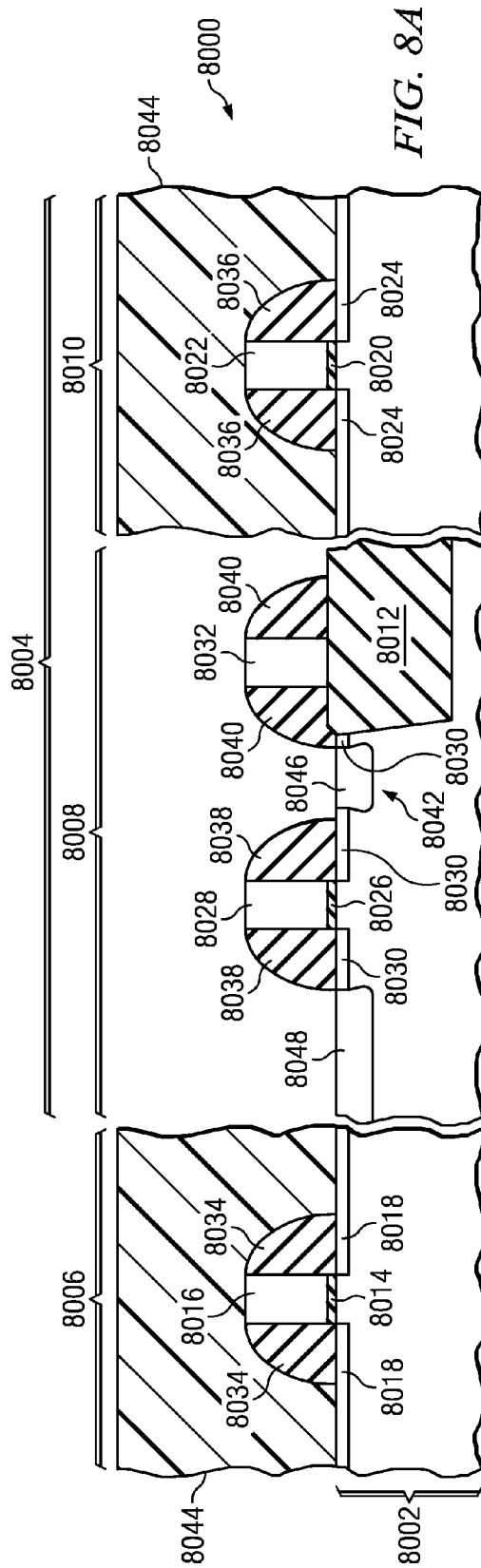


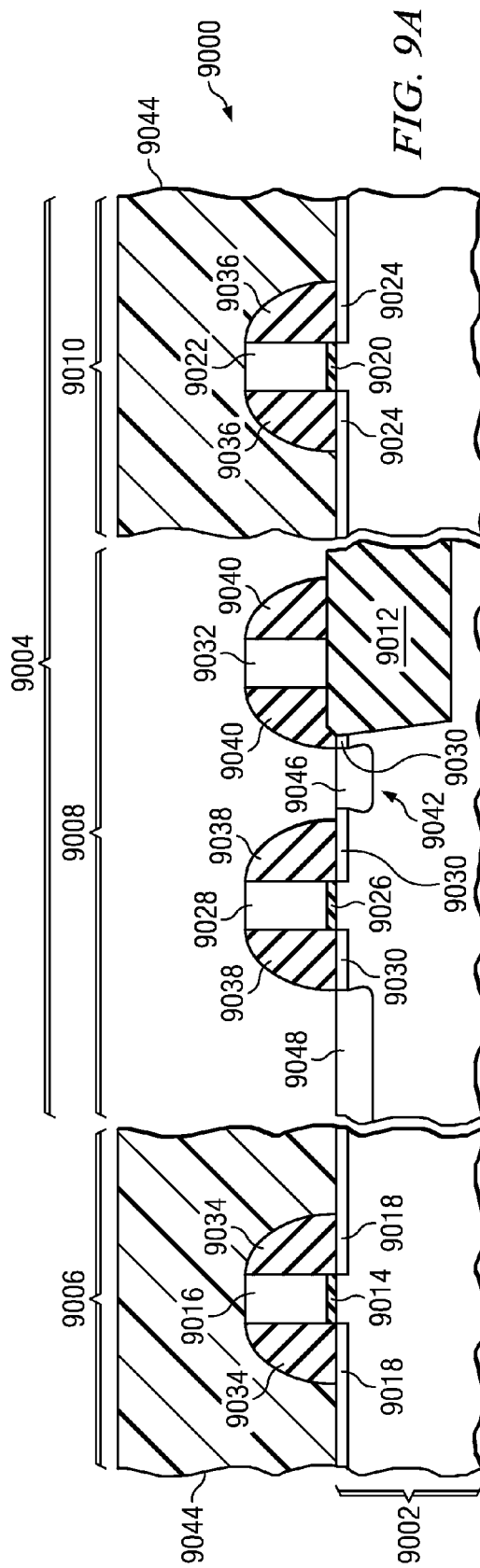
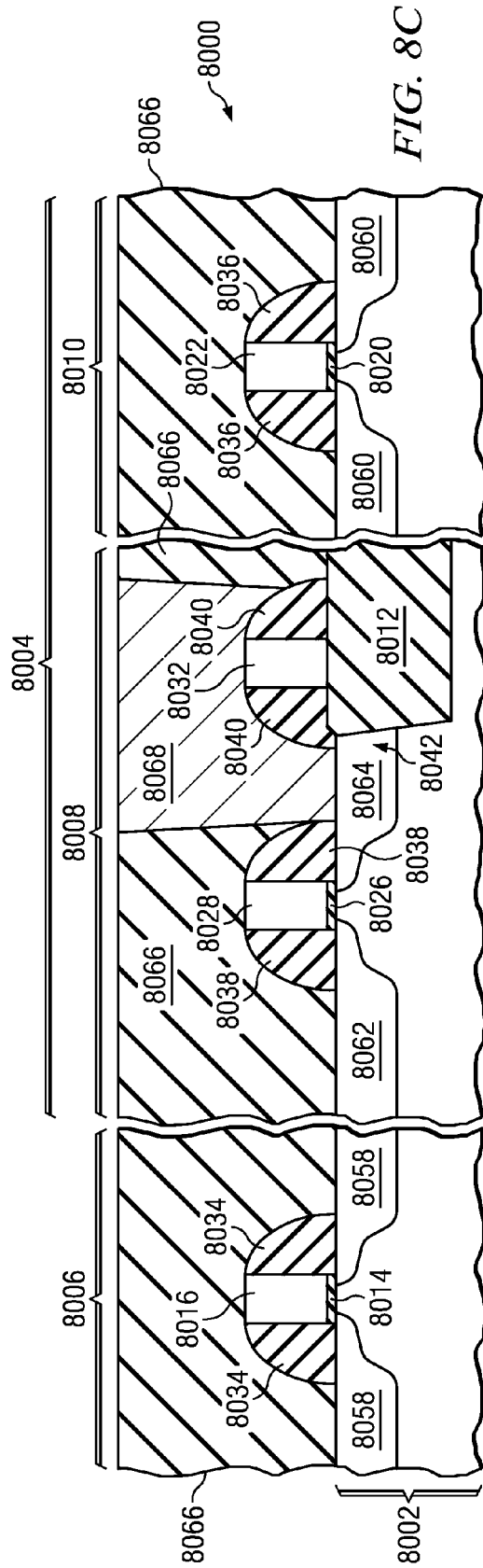


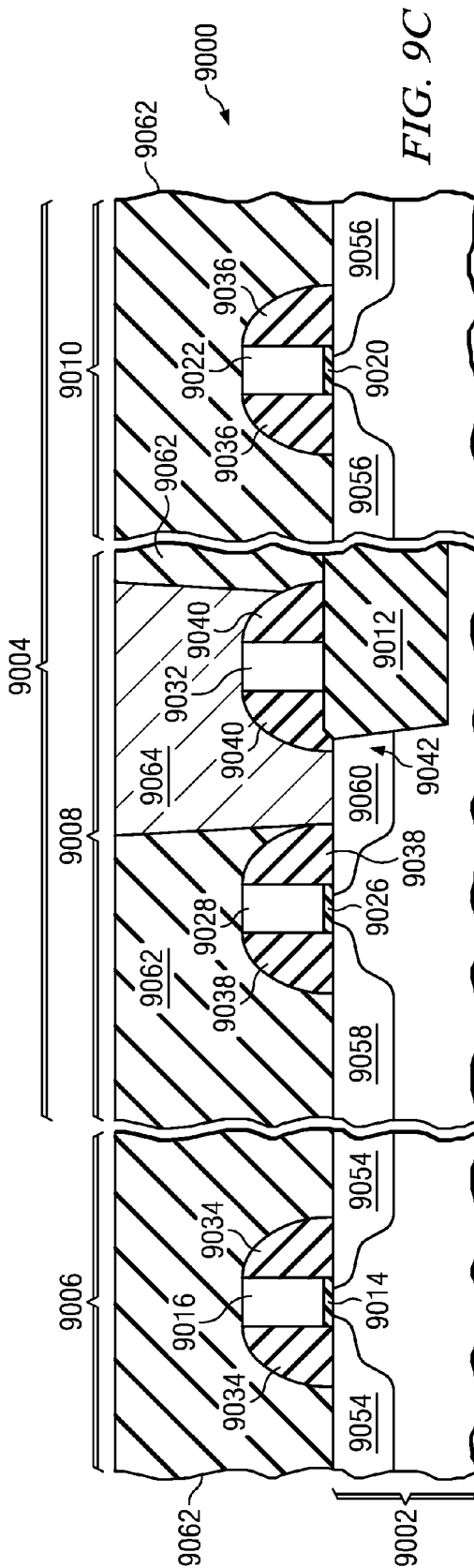
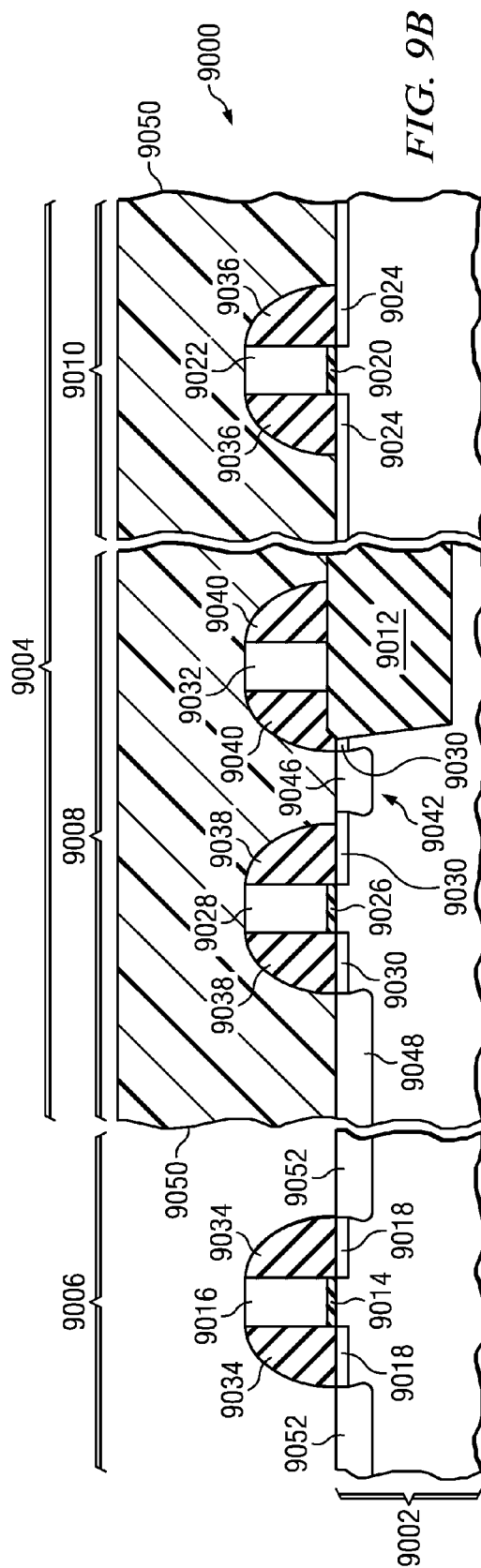












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CMOS PROCESS TO IMPROVE SRAM YIELD

This application is a divisional of U.S. Nonprovisional application No. 13/284,519, "CMOS Process To Improve SRAM Yield", filed Oct. 28, 2011, which claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/407,811, "CMOS Process To Improve SRAM Yield", filed Oct. 28, 2010, both of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entireties.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to the field of integrated circuits. More particularly, this invention relates to integrated circuits containing SRAM cells and CMOS logic circuits.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

An integrated circuit may contain a static random access memory (SRAM) which has a small aspect ratio (SAR) cell layout using two stretch contacts in each cell to connect the data node in each inverter to the gate extension of the opposite inverter. Each stretch contact overlaps the gate extension at a location over field oxide. The integrated circuit may also contain n-channel metal oxide semiconductor (NMOS) transistors and p-channel metal oxide semiconductor (PMOS) transistors which are part of complementary metal oxide semiconductor (CMOS) circuits separate from the SRAM. NMOS transistor in the SRAM and NMOS transistors in the CMOS circuits are formed concurrently, and similarly for PMOS transistor in the SRAM and PMOS transistors in the CMOS circuits. The NMOS and PMOS transistors have sidewall spacers adjacent to the gates which provide a desired separation between source/drain regions and channels of the transistors.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The following presents a simplified summary in order to provide a basic understanding of one or more aspects of the invention. This summary is not an extensive overview of the invention, and is neither intended to identify key or critical elements of the invention, nor to delineate the scope thereof. Rather, the primary purpose of the summary is to present some concepts of the invention in a simplified form as a prelude to a more detailed description that is presented later.

An integrated circuit containing an SAR SRAM and separate CMOS circuits may be formed by adjusting the drain regions of the PMOS load transistors in the SRAM so that a depth of each drain region under every point of contact between the stretch contact and the drain region, including metal silicide on the drain region, is at least 75 percent of the maximum depth of that drain region. In one embodiment, a localized etch of the sidewall spacer on the gate extension in the SRAM may be performed to pull back the sidewall spacer prior to implanting p-channel source/drain (PSD) dopants. In another embodiment, the drain regions of the PMOS load transistors in the SRAM may receive additional PSD dopants compared to PMOS transistors in separate CMOS circuits. In a further embodiment, a localized etch of the sidewall spacer on the gate extension may be combined with implanting additional PSD dopants in the SRAM PMOS load transistor drain regions.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VIEWS OF THE DRAWING

FIG. 1A through FIG. 1E are cross sections of an integrated circuit containing an SAR SRAM cell and separate CMOS

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transistors, formed according to an embodiment, depicted in successive stages of fabrication.

FIG. 2A and FIG. 2B are cross sections of an integrated circuit containing an SAR SRAM cell and separate CMOS transistors, formed according to another embodiment, depicted in successive stages of fabrication.

FIG. 3A and FIG. 3B are cross sections of an integrated circuit containing an SAR SRAM cell and separate CMOS transistors, formed according to a further embodiment, depicted in successive stages of fabrication.

FIG. 4A through FIG. 4F are cross sections of an integrated circuit containing an SAR SRAM cell and separate CMOS transistors, formed according to an embodiment, depicted in successive stages of fabrication.

FIG. 5A and FIG. 5B are cross sections of an integrated circuit containing an SAR SRAM cell and separate CMOS transistors, formed according to another embodiment, depicted in successive stages of fabrication.

FIG. 6A and FIG. 6B are cross sections of an integrated circuit containing an SAR SRAM cell and separate CMOS transistors, formed according to another embodiment, depicted in successive stages of fabrication.

FIG. 7A through FIG. 7C are cross sections of an integrated circuit containing an SAR SRAM cell and separate CMOS transistors, formed according to an embodiment, depicted in successive stages of fabrication.

FIG. 8A through FIG. 8C are cross sections of an integrated circuit containing an SAR SRAM cell and separate CMOS transistors, formed according to another embodiment, depicted in successive stages of fabrication.

FIG. 9A through FIG. 9C are cross sections of an integrated circuit containing an SAR SRAM cell and separate CMOS transistors, formed according to another embodiment, depicted in successive stages of fabrication.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EXAMPLE EMBODIMENTS

The present invention is described with reference to the attached figures, wherein like reference numerals are used throughout the figures to designate similar or equivalent elements. The figures are not drawn to scale and they are provided merely to illustrate the invention. Several aspects of the invention are described below with reference to example applications for illustration. It should be understood that numerous specific details, relationships, and methods are set forth to provide an understanding of the invention. One skilled in the relevant art, however, will readily recognize that the invention can be practiced without one or more of the specific details or with other methods. In other instances, well-known structures or operations are not shown in detail to avoid obscuring the invention. The present invention is not limited by the illustrated ordering of acts or events, as some acts may occur in different orders and/or concurrently with other acts or events. Furthermore, not all illustrated acts or events are required to implement a methodology in accordance with the present invention.

An integrated circuit may include NMOS transistors and PMOS transistors in SAR SRAM cells and in separate CMOS circuits. The SAR SRAM cell includes two inverters having a PMOS load transistor and an NMOS driver transistor in each inverter. A strip of gate material, for example polycrystalline silicon, referred to as polysilicon, metal silicide such as nickel silicide or cobalt silicide, or metal such as titanium nitride, is formed in each inverter of the SAR SRAM cell to overlap a channel area of the NMOS driver and the PMOS load of the inverter and to extend past the PMOS load onto field oxide to

provide a gate extension for contact by a stretch contact. The stretch contact overlaps the gate extension and a drain region of the PMOS load transistor of the opposite inverter in the SAR SRAM cell.

The NMOS transistors and PMOS transistors in the SAR SRAM cells and in the separate CMOS circuits have sidewall spacers adjacent to gates of the transistors. The sidewall spacers are formed by forming a layer of sidewall spacer material, for example one or more layers of silicon nitride and/or silicon dioxide, over the gate material and source and drain regions of the transistors, followed by an etchback process which removes sidewall spacer material and leaves the sidewall spacers adjacent to the gate material. Formation of sidewall spacer material on the NMOS and PMOS transistors in the SAR SRAM cells and in the separate CMOS circuits, and at least a portion of the etchback process, is performed concurrently.

An integrated circuit containing an SAR SRAM and separate CMOS circuits may be formed by adjusting the drain regions of the PMOS load transistors in the SRAM so that a depth of each drain region is at least 75 percent of the maximum depth of that drain region under every point of contact between the stretch contact and the drain region. An area of contact between the stretch contact and the drain region includes contact between the stretch contact and any metal silicide on the drain region. In one embodiment, a localized etch of the sidewall spacer on the gate extension in the SRAM may be performed to pull back the sidewall spacer prior to implanting p-channel source/drain (PSD) dopants. The localized etch may be performed by photolithographically forming an etch mask to expose only desired portions of the SAR SRAM cell to a subsequent sidewall etch process. In another embodiment, the drain regions of the PMOS load transistors in the SRAM may receive additional PSD dopants compared to PMOS transistors in separate CMOS circuits. In a further embodiment, a localized etch of the sidewall spacer on the gate extension may be combined with implanting additional PSD dopants in the SRAM PMOS load transistor drain regions.

Integrated circuits formed according to any of the embodiments described herein may have SAR SRAM arrays containing PMOS load transistors with reduced leakage current and less on-state current variation compared to integrated circuits formed using equivalent sidewall spacers and source/drain implants in SAR SRAM cells and logic circuits.

For the purposes of this description, the term "substantially equal" as applied to structures and elements formed in an integrated circuit is understood to mean equal within fabrication tolerances used to fabricate the integrated circuit. The term "logic" is understood to refer to digital circuits, for example adders, multipliers, and decoders, which are separate from memory circuits.

FIG. 1A through FIG. 1E are cross sections of an integrated circuit containing an SAR SRAM cell and separate CMOS transistors, formed according to an embodiment, depicted in successive stages of fabrication. Referring to FIG. 1A, the integrated circuit **1000** is formed in and on a semiconductor substrate **1002** which may be a single crystal silicon wafer, a silicon-on-insulator (SOI) wafer, a hybrid orientation technology (HOT) wafer with regions of different crystal orientations, or other semiconductor material appropriate for fabrication of the integrated circuit **1000**. The integrated circuit **1000** includes an SAR SRAM area **1004** and a separate CMOS area **1006**. The SAR SRAM area **1004** includes an SRAM PMOS area **1008** and an SRAM NMOS area **1010**. Field oxide **1012** is formed in the SRAM PMOS area **1008**, for example by a shallow trench isolation (STI) process

sequence. The field oxide **1012** may include silicon dioxide, formed by a high density plasma (HDP) or a high aspect ratio process (HARP) operation.

In the CMOS area **1006**, a logic PMOS gate dielectric layer **1014**, a logic PMOS gate **1016** and possibly logic p-channel lightly doped drain (PLDD) layers **1018** are formed in and on the substrate **1002**. In the SRAM NMOS area **1010**, an SRAM NMOS gate dielectric layer **1020**, an SRAM NMOS gate **1022** and possibly SRAM re-channel lightly doped drain (NLDD) layers **1024** are formed in and on the substrate **1002**. In the SRAM PMOS area **1008**, an SRAM PMOS gate dielectric layer **1026**, an SRAM PMOS gate **1028** and possibly SRAM PLDD layers **1030** are formed in and on the substrate **1002**, and an SRAM gate extension **1032** is formed on the field oxide **1012**. The gates **1016**, **1022** and **1028** and gate extension **1032** may be formed of polycrystalline silicon, referred to as polysilicon, metal silicide such as nickel silicide or cobalt silicide, metal such as titanium nitride, or other electrically conductive material.

A conformal layer of sidewall spacer material **1034** is formed over an existing top surface of the integrated circuit **1000**. The sidewall spacer material layer **1034** may include one or more conformal layers of silicon nitride and/or silicon dioxide, formed for example by plasma enhanced chemical vapor deposition (PECVD), low pressure chemical vapor deposition (LPCVD) using hexachlorodisilane and ammonia at 550° C., low temperature deposition using bis (tertiary-butylamino) silane (BTBAS) and ammonia, thermal decomposition of tetraethyl orthosilicate, also known as tetraethoxysilane or TEOS, or other deposition process. In one version of the instant embodiment, the sidewall spacer material layer **1034** may be between 20 and 100 nanometers thick.

A localized SRAM etchback mask **1036** is formed over the sidewall spacer material layer **1034** so as to expose the sidewall spacer material layer **1034** at the SRAM gate extension **1032** and at the substrate **1002** in an SRAM PMOS drain region **1038** between the SRAM PMOS gate **1028** and the field oxide **1012**. The localized SRAM etchback mask **1036** may be formed, for example, of photoresist between 100 and 500 nanometers thick. In the instant embodiment, the localized SRAM etchback mask **1036** covers the SRAM PMOS gate **1028**, the SRAM NMOS gate **1022** and the logic PMOS gate **1016**.

Referring to FIG. 1B, a localized etchback process is performed on the integrated circuit **1000** which removes between 3 and 30 nanometers of sidewall spacer material from the sidewall spacer material layer **1034** in the area exposed by the localized SRAM etchback mask **1036**. The localized etchback process may be, for example, a reactive ion etch (RIE) process including a plasma which contains fluorine ions. The localized etchback process may be anisotropic, partially anisotropic or isotropic.

Referring to FIG. 1C, the localized SRAM etchback mask **1036** of FIG. 1B is removed. The localized SRAM etchback mask **1036** may be removed, for example by exposing the integrated circuit **1000** to an oxygen containing plasma, followed by a wet cleanup to remove any organic residue from the top surface of the sidewall spacer material layer **1034**.

Referring to FIG. 1D, an anisotropic or partially anisotropic sidewall spacer etch process is performed on the integrated circuit **1000** which removes sidewall spacer material from the sidewall spacer material layer **1034** of FIG. 1C on horizontal surfaces of the substrate **1002** and the field oxide **1012** and leaves sidewall spacer material on vertical surfaces at the logic PMOS gate **1016**, the SRAM NMOS gate **1022**, the SRAM PMOS gate **1028** and the SRAM gate extension **1032** to form logic PMOS sidewall spacers **1040** adjacent to

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the logic PMOS gate **1016**, SRAM NMOS sidewall spacers **1042** adjacent to the SRAM NMOS gate **1022**, SRAM PMOS sidewall spacers **1044** adjacent to the SRAM PMOS gate **1028**, and SRAM gate extension sidewall spacers **1046** adjacent to the SRAM gate extension **1032**. The sidewall spacer etch process may include one or more RIE steps having a plasma containing fluorine ions. In the instant embodiment, a width **1048** of the SRAM gate extension sidewall spacer **1046** adjacent to the SRAM PMOS drain region **1038** is between 3 and 20 nanometers less than a width **1050** of the logic PMOS sidewall spacers **1040**.

Referring to FIG. 1E, source and drain layers are formed in the substrate **1002** by ion implanting dopants into the substrate **1002** and subsequently annealing the substrate **1002** to electrically activate at least a portion of the implanted dopants. P-type logic PSD layers **1052** are formed adjacent to the logic PMOS gate **1016**. N-type re-channel source/drain (NSD) layers **1054** are formed adjacent to the SRAM NMOS gate **1022**. A drain node SRAM PSD layer **1056** is formed between the SRAM PMOS gate **1028** and the field oxide **1012**. A source node SRAM PSD layer **1058** is formed adjacent to the SRAM PMOS gate **1028** opposite from the drain node SRAM PSD layer **1056**. One or more layers of metal silicide, not shown, such as nickel silicide or cobalt silicide may be formed on exposed surfaces of the source and drain layers **1052**, **1054**, **1056** and **1058** and/or exposed surfaces of the gates **1016**, **1022** and **1028** and the gate extension **1032**.

A pre-metal dielectric (PMD) layer **1060** is formed over an existing top surface of the integrated circuit **1000**. The PMD layer **1060** is a dielectric layer stack including a PMD liner, not shown, a PMD main layer, and an optional PMD cap layer, not shown. The PMD liner is commonly silicon nitride or silicon dioxide, 10 to 100 nanometers thick, deposited by PECVD on the existing top surface of the integrated circuit **1000**. The PMD main layer is commonly a layer of silicon dioxide formed by a HARP process followed by a layer of silicon dioxide, phospho-silicate glass (PSG) or boro-phospho-silicate glass (BPSG), commonly 100 to 1000 nanometers thick, deposited by a PECVD process on a top surface of the PMD liner, and sometimes leveled by a chemical-mechanical polish (CMP) process. The optional PMD cap layer is commonly 10 to 100 nanometers of a hard material such as silicon nitride, silicon carbide nitride or silicon carbide, formed on a top surface of the PMD main layer.

A stretch contact **1062** is formed in the PMD layer **1060** which overlaps and electrically contacts the SRAM gate extension **1032** and the drain node SRAM PSD layer **1056**. The stretch contact may be formed, for example by etching a contact hole in the PMD layer **1060** to expose the SRAM gate extension **1032** and the drain node SRAM PSD layer **1056** and filling the contact hole with a contact liner metal such as titanium and a contact fill metal such as tungsten. The stretch contact **1062** may be formed concurrently with other contacts, not shown, in the integrated circuit **1000**. Performing the localized etchback process as described in reference to FIG. 1B exposes sufficient area of the top surface of the substrate **1002** over the SRAM PMOS drain region **1038** so that a depth of the drain node SRAM PSD layer **1056** is at least 75 percent of the maximum depth of the drain node SRAM PSD layer **1056** under every point of contact between the stretch contact **1062** and the drain node SRAM PSD layer **1056**.

FIG. 2A and FIG. 2B are cross sections of an integrated circuit containing an SAR SRAM cell and separate CMOS transistors, formed according to another embodiment, depicted in successive stages of fabrication. Referring to FIG. 2A, the integrated circuit **2000** is formed in and on a substrate

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2002 as described in reference to FIG. 1A. The integrated circuit **2000** includes an SAR SRAM area **2004** and a separate CMOS area **2006**. The SAR SRAM area **2004** includes an SRAM PMOS area **2008** and an SRAM NMOS area **2010**. Field oxide **2012** is formed in the SRAM PMOS area **2008** as described in reference to FIG. 1A. In the CMOS area **2006**, a logic PMOS gate dielectric layer **2014**, a logic PMOS gate **2016** and possibly logic PLDD layers **2018** are formed in and on the substrate **2002**. In the SRAM NMOS area **2010**, an SRAM NMOS gate dielectric layer **2020**, an SRAM NMOS gate **2022** and possibly SRAMNLDD layers **2024** are formed in and on the substrate **2002**. In the SRAM PMOS area **2008**, an SRAM PMOS gate dielectric layer **2026**, an SRAM PMOS gate **2028** and possibly SRAM PLDD layers **2030** are formed in and on the substrate **2002**, and an SRAM gate extension **2032** is formed on the field oxide **2012**.

A conformal layer of sidewall spacer material **2034** is formed over an existing top surface of the integrated circuit **2000** as described in reference to FIG. 1A. A localized SRAM etchback mask **2036** is formed over the sidewall spacer material layer **2034** so as to expose the sidewall spacer material layer **2034** in the SRAM PMOS area **2008**, including an SRAM PMOS drain region **2038** in the substrate **2002** between the SRAM PMOS gate **2028** and the SRAM gate extension **2032** adjacent to the field oxide **2012**. In the instant embodiment, the localized SRAM etchback mask **2036** covers the SRAM NMOS gate **2022** and the logic PMOS gate **2016**.

Referring to FIG. 2B, a localized etchback process is performed on the integrated circuit **2000** which removes between 3 and 30 nanometers of sidewall spacer material from the sidewall spacer material layer **2034** over the SRAM PMOS gate **2028** and the SRAM gate extension **2032**. After the localized etchback process is completed, fabrication of the integrated circuit **2000** proceeds as described in reference to FIG. 1C through FIG. 1E.

FIG. 3A and FIG. 3B are cross sections of an integrated circuit containing an SAR SRAM cell and separate CMOS transistors, formed according to a further embodiment, depicted in successive stages of fabrication. Referring to FIG. 3A, the integrated circuit **3000** is formed in and on a substrate **3002** as described in reference to FIG. 1A. The integrated circuit **3000** includes an SAR SRAM area **3004** and a separate CMOS area **3006**. The SAR SRAM area **3004** includes an SRAM PMOS area **3008** and an SRAM NMOS area **3010**. Field oxide **3012** is formed in the SRAM PMOS area **3008** as described in reference to FIG. 1A. In the CMOS area **3006**, a logic PMOS gate dielectric layer **3014**, a logic PMOS gate **3016** and possibly logic PLDD layers **3018** are formed in and on the substrate **3002**. In the SRAM NMOS area **3010**, an SRAM NMOS gate dielectric layer **3020**, an SRAM NMOS gate **3022** and possibly SRAMNLDD layers **3024** are formed in and on the substrate **3002**. In the SRAM PMOS area **3008**, an SRAM PMOS gate dielectric layer **3026**, an SRAM PMOS gate **3028** and possibly SRAM PLDD layers **3030** are formed in and on the substrate **3002**, and an SRAM gate extension **3032** is formed on the field oxide **3012**.

A conformal layer of sidewall spacer material **3034** is formed over an existing top surface of the integrated circuit **3000** as described in reference to FIG. 1A. A localized SRAM etchback mask **3036** is formed over the sidewall spacer material layer **3034** so as to expose the sidewall spacer material layer **3034** in the SAR SRAM area **3004**, including an SRAM PMOS drain region **3038** in the substrate **3002** between the SRAM PMOS gate **3028** and the SRAM gate extension **3032**

adjacent to the field oxide **3012**. In the instant embodiment, the localized SRAM etchback mask **1236** covers the logic PMOS gate **3016**.

Referring to FIG. 3B, a localized etchback process is performed on the integrated circuit **3000** which removes between 3 and 30 nanometers of sidewall spacer material from the sidewall spacer material layer **3034** over the SRAM PMOS gate **3028**, the SRAM gate extension **3032** and the SRAM NMOS gate **3022**. After the localized etchback process is completed, fabrication of the integrated circuit **3000** proceeds as described in reference to FIG. 1C through FIG. 1E.

FIG. 4A through FIG. 4F are cross sections of an integrated circuit containing an SAR SRAM cell and separate CMOS transistors, formed according to an embodiment, depicted in successive stages of fabrication. Referring to FIG. 4A, the integrated circuit **4000** is formed in and on a substrate **4002** as described in reference to FIG. 1A. The integrated circuit **4000** includes an SAR SRAM area **4004** and a separate CMOS area **4006**. The SAR SRAM area **4004** includes an SRAM PMOS area **4008** and an SRAM NMOS area **4010**. Field oxide **4012** is formed in the SRAM PMOS area **4008** as described in reference to FIG. 1A. In the CMOS area **4006**, a logic PMOS gate dielectric layer **4014**, a logic PMOS gate **4016** and possibly logic PLDD layers **4018** are formed in and on the substrate **4002**. In the SRAM NMOS area **4010**, an SRAM NMOS gate dielectric layer **4020**, an SRAM NMOS gate **4022** and possibly SRAM NLDD layers **4024** are formed in and on the substrate **4002**. In the SRAM PMOS area **4008**, an SRAM PMOS gate dielectric layer **4026**, an SRAM PMOS gate **4028** and possibly SRAM PLDD layers **4030** are formed in and on the substrate **4002**, and an SRAM gate extension **4032** is formed on the field oxide **4012**. A conformal layer of sidewall spacer material **4034** is formed over an existing top surface of the integrated circuit **4000** as described in reference to FIG. 1A.

Referring to FIG. 4B, an anisotropic or partially anisotropic sidewall etchback process is performed on the integrated circuit **4000** as described in reference to FIG. 1D which removes sidewall spacer material from the sidewall spacer material layer **4034** of FIG. 4A on horizontal surfaces of the substrate **4002** and the field oxide **4012** and leaves sidewall spacer material on vertical surfaces at the logic PMOS gate **4016**, the SRAM NMOS gate **4022**, the SRAM PMOS gate **4028** and the SRAM gate extension **4032** to form logic PMOS sidewall spacers **4036** adjacent to the logic PMOS gate **4016**, SRAM NMOS sidewall spacers **4038** adjacent to the SRAM NMOS gate **4022**, SRAM PMOS sidewall spacers **4040** adjacent to the SRAM PMOS gate **4028**, and SRAM gate extension sidewall spacers **4042** adjacent to the SRAM gate extension **4032**. The SRAM gate extension sidewall spacer **4042** adjacent to the SRAM PMOS gate **4028** may partially overlap an SRAM PMOS drain region **4044** in the substrate **4002** between the SRAM PMOS gate **4028** and the SRAM gate extension **4032** adjacent to the field oxide **4012**.

Referring to FIG. 4C, an localized SRAM etchback mask **4046** is formed over an existing top surface of the integrated circuit **4000** as described in reference to FIG. 1A. In the instant embodiment, the localized SRAM etchback mask **4046** exposes the SRAM gate extension sidewall spacers **4042**, and covers the logic PMOS sidewall spacers **4036**, the SRAM NMOS sidewall spacers **4038** and the SRAM PMOS sidewall spacers **4040**.

Referring to FIG. 4D, a localized etchback process is performed on the integrated circuit **4000** which removes between 3 and 30 nanometers of sidewall spacer material from the SRAM gate extension sidewall spacers **4042**.

Referring to FIG. 4E, an optional localized SRAM PSD ion implant process may be performed on the integrated circuit **4000** which implants p-type dopants such as boron or gallium into the substrate in the SRAM PMOS drain region **4044** to form an SRAM PMOS drain extra-implanted layer **4048**. In one version of the instant embodiment, the localized SRAM PSD ion implant process may implant boron at a dose between 5×10^{14} atoms/cm² and 5×10^{15} atoms/cm², at an energy between 2 keV and 4 keV. In an alternate version, the localized SRAM PSD ion implant process may implant boron difluoride (BF₂) at a dose between 3×10^{14} molecules/cm² and 3×10^{15} molecules/cm², at an energy between 5 keV and 20 keV. In another version, the localized SRAM PSD ion implant process may implant boron at a dose at least 50 percent of a subsequent PSD ion implant process which forms PSD layers in the CMOS area **4006**. The localized SRAM etchback mask **4046** blocks dopants from the localized SRAM PSD ion implant process in the CMOS area **4006** and the SRAM NMOS area **4010** and where present in the SRAM PMOS area **4008**.

Referring to FIG. 4F, source and drain layers are formed in the substrate **4002** as described in reference to FIG. 1E. P-type logic PSD layers **4050** are formed adjacent to the logic PMOS gate **4016**. N-type NSD layers **4052** are formed adjacent to the SRAM NMOS gate **4022**. A drain node SRAM PSD layer **4054** is formed between the SRAM PMOS gate **4028** and the field oxide **4012**. A source node SRAM PSD layer **4056** is formed adjacent to the SRAM PMOS gate **4028** opposite from the drain node SRAM PSD layer **4054**. One or more layers of metal silicide, not shown, such as nickel silicide or cobalt silicide may be subsequently formed on exposed surfaces of the source and drain layers **4050**, **4052**, **4054** and **4056** and/or exposed surfaces of the gates **4016**, **4022** and **4028** and the gate extension **4032**.

A PMD layer **4058** is formed over an existing top surface of the integrated circuit **4000** as described in reference to FIG. 1E. A stretch contact **4060** is formed in the PMD layer **4058** which contacts the SRAM gate extension **4032** and the drain node SRAM PSD layer **4054**, as described in reference to FIG. 1E. In one version of the instant embodiment, performing the localized etchback process as described in reference to FIG. 4D exposes sufficient area of the top surface of the substrate **4002** over the SRAM PMOS drain region **4044** so that a depth of the drain node SRAM PSD layer **4054** is at least 75 percent of the maximum depth of the drain node SRAM PSD layer **4054** under every point of contact between the stretch contact **4060** and the drain node SRAM PSD layer **4054**. In another version, performing the localized etchback process in combination with performing the localized SRAM PSD ion implant process as described in reference to FIG. 4E provides sufficient p-type dopants to the SRAM PMOS drain region **4044** so that a depth of the drain node SRAM PSD layer **4054** is at least 75 percent of the maximum depth of the drain node SRAM PSD layer **4054** under every point of contact between the stretch contact **4060** and the drain node SRAM PSD layer **4054**.

FIG. 5A and FIG. 5B are cross sections of an integrated circuit containing an SAR SRAM cell and separate CMOS transistors, formed according to another embodiment, depicted in successive stages of fabrication. Referring to FIG. 5A, the integrated circuit **5000** is formed in and on a substrate **5002** as described in reference to FIG. 1A. The integrated circuit **5000** includes an SAR SRAM area **5004** and a separate CMOS area **5006**. The SAR SRAM area **5004** includes an SRAM PMOS area **5008** and an SRAM NMOS area **5010**. Field oxide **5012** is formed in the SRAM PMOS area **5008** as described in reference to FIG. 1A. In the CMOS area **5006**, a

logic PMOS gate dielectric layer **5014**, a logic PMOS gate **5016** and possibly logic PLDD layers **5018** are formed in and on the substrate **5002**. In the SRAM NMOS area **5010**, an SRAM NMOS gate dielectric layer **5020**, an SRAM NMOS gate **5022** and possibly SRAM NLDD layers **5024** are formed in and on the substrate **5002**. In the SRAM PMOS area **5008**, an SRAM PMOS gate dielectric layer **5026**, an SRAM PMOS gate **5028** and possibly SRAM PLDD layers **5030** are formed in and on the substrate **5002**, and an SRAM gate extension **5032** is formed on the field oxide **5012**.

Logic PMOS sidewall spacers **5034** are formed adjacent to the logic PMOS gate **5016**, SRAM NMOS sidewall spacers **5036** are formed adjacent to the SRAM NMOS gate **5022**, SRAM PMOS sidewall spacers **5038** are formed adjacent to the SRAM PMOS gate **5028**, and SRAM gate extension sidewall spacers **5040** are formed adjacent to the SRAM gate extension **5032**, as described in reference to FIG. 4A and FIG. 4B. The SRAM gate extension sidewall spacer **5040** adjacent to the SRAM PMOS gate **5028** may partially overlap an SRAM PMOS drain region **5042** in the substrate **5002** between the SRAM PMOS gate **5028** and the SRAM gate extension **5032** adjacent to the field oxide **5012**. A localized SRAM etchback mask **5044** is formed over an existing top surface of the integrated circuit **5000** as described in reference to FIG. 2A. In the instant embodiment, the localized SRAM etchback mask **5044** exposes the SRAM PMOS area **5008**, and covers the CMOS area **5006** and the SRAM NMOS area **5010**.

Referring to FIG. 5B, a localized etchback process is performed on the integrated circuit **5000** which removes between 3 and 30 nanometers of sidewall spacer material from the SRAM gate extension sidewall spacers **5040** and the SRAM PMOS sidewall spacers **5038**. After the localized etchback process is completed, fabrication of the integrated circuit **5000** proceeds as described in reference to FIG. 4E and FIG. 4F.

FIG. 6A and FIG. 6B are cross sections of an integrated circuit containing an SAR SRAM cell and separate CMOS transistors, formed according to another embodiment, depicted in successive stages of fabrication. Referring to FIG. 6A, the integrated circuit **6000** is formed in and on a substrate **6002** as described in reference to FIG. 1A. The integrated circuit **6000** includes an SAR SRAM area **6004** and a separate CMOS area **6006**. The SAR SRAM area **6004** includes an SRAM PMOS area **6008** and an SRAM NMOS area **6010**. Field oxide **6012** is formed in the SRAM PMOS area **6008** as described in reference to FIG. 1A. In the CMOS area **6006**, a logic PMOS gate dielectric layer **6014**, a logic PMOS gate **6016** and possibly logic PLDD layers **6018** are formed in and on the substrate **6002**. In the SRAM NMOS area **6010**, an SRAM NMOS gate dielectric layer **6020**, an SRAM NMOS gate **6022** and possibly SRAM NLDD layers **6024** are formed in and on the substrate **6002**. In the SRAM PMOS area **6008**, an SRAM PMOS gate dielectric layer **6026**, an SRAM PMOS gate **6028** and possibly SRAM PLDD layers **6030** are formed in and on the substrate **6002**, and an SRAM gate extension **6032** is formed on the field oxide **6012**.

Logic PMOS sidewall spacers **6034** are formed adjacent to the logic PMOS gate **6016**, SRAM NMOS sidewall spacers **6036** are formed adjacent to the SRAM NMOS gate **6022**, SRAM PMOS sidewall spacers **6038** are formed adjacent to the SRAM PMOS gate **6028**, and SRAM gate extension sidewall spacers **6040** are formed adjacent to the SRAM gate extension **6032**, as described in reference to FIG. 4A and FIG. 4B. The SRAM gate extension sidewall spacer **6040** adjacent to the SRAM PMOS gate **6028** may partially overlap an SRAM PMOS drain region **6042** in the substrate **6002**

between the SRAM PMOS gate **6028** and the SRAM gate extension **6032** adjacent to the field oxide **6012**. A localized SRAM etchback mask **6044** is formed over an existing top surface of the integrated circuit **6000** as described in reference to FIG. 2A. In the instant embodiment, the localized SRAM etchback mask **6044** exposes the SAR SRAM area **6004**, and covers the CMOS area **6006**.

Referring to FIG. 6B, a localized etchback process is performed on the integrated circuit **6000** which removes between 3 and 30 nanometers of sidewall spacer material from the SRAM gate extension sidewall spacers **6040**, the SRAM PMOS sidewall spacers **6038** and the SRAM NMOS sidewall spacers **6036**. After the localized etchback process is completed, fabrication of the integrated circuit **6000** proceeds as described in reference to FIG. 4E and FIG. 4F.

FIG. 7A through FIG. 7C are cross sections of an integrated circuit containing an SAR SRAM cell and separate CMOS transistors, formed according to an embodiment, depicted in successive stages of fabrication. Referring to FIG. 7A, the integrated circuit **7000** is formed in and on a substrate **7002** as described in reference to FIG. 1A. The integrated circuit **7000** includes an SAR SRAM area **7004** and a separate CMOS area **7006**. The SAR SRAM area **7004** includes an SRAM PMOS area **7008** and an SRAM NMOS area **7010**. Field oxide **7012** is formed in the SRAM PMOS area **7008** as described in reference to FIG. 1A. In the CMOS area **7006**, a logic PMOS gate dielectric layer **7014**, a logic PMOS gate **7016** and possibly logic PLDD layers **7018** are formed in and on the substrate **7002**. In the SRAM NMOS area **7010**, an SRAM NMOS gate dielectric layer **7020**, an SRAM NMOS gate **7022** and possibly SRAM NLDD layers **7024** are formed in and on the substrate **7002**. In the SRAM PMOS area **7008**, an SRAM PMOS gate dielectric layer **7026**, an SRAM PMOS gate **7028** and possibly SRAM PLDD layers **7030** are formed in and on the substrate **7002**, and an SRAM gate extension **7032** is formed on the field oxide **7012**.

Logic PMOS sidewall spacers **7034** are formed adjacent to the logic PMOS gate **7016**, SRAM NMOS sidewall spacers **7036** are formed adjacent to the SRAM NMOS gate **7022**, SRAM PMOS sidewall spacers **7038** are formed adjacent to the SRAM PMOS gate **7028**, and SRAM gate extension sidewall spacers **7040** are formed adjacent to the SRAM gate extension **7032**, as described in reference to FIG. 4A and FIG. 4B. The SRAM gate extension sidewall spacer **7040** adjacent to the SRAM PMOS gate **7028** may partially overlap an SRAM PMOS drain region **7042** in the substrate **7002** between the SRAM PMOS gate **7028** and the SRAM gate extension **7032** adjacent to the field oxide **7012**.

A localized SRAM PSD ion implant mask **7044** is formed over an existing top surface of the integrated circuit **7000**. The localized SRAM PSD ion implant mask **7044** may be formed, for example, of photoresist between 200 and 600 nanometers thick. In the instant embodiment, the localized SRAM PSD ion implant mask **7044** exposes at least a portion of the SRAM PMOS drain region **7042**, and covers the CMOS area **7006**, the SRAM PMOS gate **7028** and the SRAM NMOS area **7010**.

A localized SRAM PSD ion implant process is performed on the integrated circuit **7000** which implants p-type dopants such as boron or gallium into the substrate in the SRAM PMOS drain region **7042** to form an SRAM PMOS drain extra-implanted layer **7046**. In one version of the instant embodiment, the localized SRAM PSD ion implant process may implant boron at a dose between 5×10^{14} atoms/cm² and 5×10^{15} atoms/cm², at an energy between 2 keV and 4 keV. In an alternate version, the localized SRAM PSD ion implant process may implant BF₂ at a dose between 3×10^{14} mol-

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ecules/cm² and 3×10^{15} molecules/cm², at an energy between 5 keV and 20 keV. In another version, the localized SRAM PSD ion implant process may implant boron at a dose at least 50 percent of a subsequent PSD ion implant process which forms PSD layers in the CMOS area **7006**. The localized SRAM PSD ion implant mask **7044** blocks dopants from the localized SRAM PSD ion implant process in the CMOS area **7006** and the SRAM NMOS area **7010** and where present in the SRAM PMOS area **7008**. After the localized SRAM PSD ion implant process is completed, the localized SRAM PSD ion implant mask **7044** is removed, for example by exposing the integrated circuit **7000** to an oxygen containing plasma, followed by a wet cleanup to remove any organic residue.

Referring to FIG. 7B, a PSD ion implant mask **7048** is formed over an existing top surface of the integrated circuit **7000** so as to expose PMOS transistors in the CMOS area **7006** and the SRAM PMOS area **7008**. A PSD ion implant process is performed on the integrated circuit which implants p-type dopants into the substrate to form p-type logic PSD implanted layers **7050** adjacent to the logic PMOS gate **7016**, a drain node SRAM PSD implanted layer **7052** between the SRAM PMOS gate **7028** and the field oxide **7012**, and a source node SRAM PSD implanted layer **7054** adjacent to the SRAM PMOS gate **7028** opposite from the drain node SRAM PSD implanted layer **7052**. The p-type dopants of the PSD ion implant process are blocked from the SRAM NMOS area **7010** by the PSD ion implant mask **7048**. After the PSD ion implant process is completed, the PSD ion implant mask **7048** is removed.

Referring to FIG. 7C, NSD implanted layers, not shown, are formed in the substrate **7002** adjacent to the SRAM NMOS gate **7022**. A source/drain anneal operation is performed on the integrated circuit **7000** which heats the substrate **7002** so as to electrically activate at least a portion of the dopants in the logic PSD implanted layers **7050**, the drain node SRAM PSD implanted layer **7052** and the source node SRAM PSD implanted layer **7054** of FIG. 7B and the NSD implanted layers. In one version of the instant embodiment, the source/drain anneal may be a rapid thermal anneal process which heats the substrate **7002** using radiant heaters to a temperature between 900° C. and 1100° C. for a time period between 5 seconds and 30 seconds. In another version, the source/drain anneal may be a rapid thermal spike anneal process which heats the substrate **7002** to a temperature between 1050° C. and 1150° C. for a time period between 300 milliseconds and 3 seconds. In a further version, the source/drain anneal may be a laser anneal process which heats the substrate **7002** using a laser to a temperature between 1150° C. and 1250° C. for a time period between 10 microseconds and 300 microseconds. In an alternate version, the source/drain anneal may be a laser spike anneal process which heats the substrate **7002** using a laser to a temperature between 1250° C. and 1550° C. for a time period between 10 nanoseconds and 10 microseconds. Dopants in the logic PLDD layers **7018** and the logic PSD implanted layers **7050** form logic PSD layers **7056**. Dopants in the SRAM NLDD layers **7024** and the NSD implanted layers form SRAM NSD layers **7058**. Dopants in a source side of the SRAM PLDD layers **7030** and in the source node SRAM PSD implanted layer **7054** form a source node SRAM PSD layer **7060**. Dopants in a drain side of the SRAM PLDD layers **7030** and in the drain node SRAM PSD implanted layer **7052** form a drain node SRAM PSD layer **7062**. One or more layers of metal silicide, not shown, such as nickel silicide or cobalt silicide may be subsequently formed on exposed surfaces of the source and

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drain layers **7056**, **7058**, **7060** and **7062** and/or exposed surfaces of the gates **7016**, **7022** and **7028** and the gate extension **7032**.

A PMD layer **7064** is formed over an existing top surface of the integrated circuit **7000** as described in reference to FIG. 1E. A stretch contact **7066** is formed in the PMD layer **7064** which contacts the SRAM gate extension **7032** and the drain node SRAM PSD layer **7062**, as described in reference to FIG. 1E. Performing the localized SRAM PSD ion implant process as described in reference to FIG. 7A provides sufficient p-type dopants to the SRAM PMOS drain region **7042** so that a depth of the drain node SRAM PSD layer **7062** is at least 75 percent of the maximum depth of the drain node SRAM PSD layer **7062** under every point of contact between the stretch contact **7066** and the drain node SRAM PSD layer **7062**.

FIG. 8A and FIG. 8B are cross sections of an integrated circuit containing an SAR SRAM cell and separate CMOS transistors, formed according to another embodiment, depicted in successive stages of fabrication. Referring to FIG. 8A, the integrated circuit **8000** is formed in and on a substrate **8002** as described in reference to FIG. 1A. The integrated circuit **8000** includes an SAR SRAM area **8004** and a separate CMOS area **8006**. The SAR SRAM area **8004** includes an SRAM PMOS area **8008** and an SRAM NMOS area **8010**. Field oxide **8012** is formed in the SRAM PMOS area **8008** as described in reference to FIG. 1A. In the CMOS area **8006**, a logic PMOS gate dielectric layer **8014**, a logic PMOS gate **8016** and possibly logic PLDD layers **8018** are formed in and on the substrate **8002**. In the SRAM NMOS area **8010**, an SRAM NMOS gate dielectric layer **8020**, an SRAM NMOS gate **8022** and possibly SRAM NLDD layers **8024** are formed in and on the substrate **8002**. In the SRAM PMOS area **8008**, an SRAM PMOS gate dielectric layer **8026**, an SRAM PMOS gate **8028** and possibly SRAM PLDD layers **8030** are formed in and on the substrate **8002**, and an SRAM gate extension **8032** is formed on the field oxide **8012**.

Logic PMOS sidewall spacers **8034** are formed adjacent to the logic PMOS gate **8016**. SRAM NMOS sidewall spacers **8036** are formed adjacent to the SRAM NMOS gate **8022**. SRAM PMOS sidewall spacers **8038** are formed adjacent to the SRAM PMOS gate **8028**, and SRAM gate extension sidewall spacers **8040** are formed adjacent to the SRAM gate extension **8032**, as described in reference to FIG. 4A and FIG. 4B. The SRAM gate extension sidewall spacer **8040** adjacent to the SRAM PMOS gate **8028** may partially overlap an SRAM PMOS drain region **8042** in the substrate **8002** between the SRAM PMOS gate **8028** and the SRAM gate extension **8032** adjacent to the field oxide **8012**.

A localized SRAM PSD ion implant mask **8044** is formed over an existing top surface of the integrated circuit **8000**, as described in reference to FIG. 7A. In the instant embodiment, the localized SRAM PSD ion implant mask **8044** exposes the SRAM PMOS area **8008**, and covers the CMOS area **8006** and the SRAM NMOS area **8010**. A localized SRAM PSD ion implant process is performed on the integrated circuit **8000** which implants p-type dopants such as boron or gallium into the substrate in the SRAM PMOS area **8008** to form an SRAM PMOS drain extra-implanted layer **8046** and an SRAM PMOS source extra-implanted layer **8048**. In one version of the instant embodiment, the localized SRAM PSD ion implant process may implant boron at a dose between 5×10^{14} atoms/cm² and 5×10^{15} atoms/cm², at an energy between 2 keV and 4 keV. In an alternate version, the localized SRAM PSD ion implant process may implant BF₂ at a dose between 3×10^{14} molecules/cm² and 3×10^{15} molecules/cm², at an energy between 5 keV and 20 keV. In another

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version, the localized SRAM PSD ion implant process may implant boron at a dose at least 50 percent of a subsequent PSD ion implant process which forms PSD layers in the CMOS area **8006**. The localized SRAM PSD ion implant mask **8044** blocks dopants from the localized SRAM PSD ion implant process in the CMOS area **8006** and the SRAM NMOS area **8010**. After the localized SRAM PSD ion implant process is completed, the localized SRAM PSD ion implant mask **8044** is removed.

Referring to FIG. 8B, a PSD ion implant mask **8050** is formed over an existing top surface of the integrated circuit **8000** so as to expose PMOS transistors in the CMOS area **8006** and the SRAM PMOS area **8008**. A PSD ion implant process is performed on the integrated circuit which implants p-type dopants into the substrate to form p-type logic PSD implanted layers **8052** adjacent to the logic PMOS gate **8016**, a drain node SRAM PSD implanted layer **8054** at the SRAM PMOS drain extra-implanted layer **8046** of FIG. 8A, and a source node SRAM PSD implanted layer **8056** at the SRAM PMOS source extra-implanted layer **8048**. The p-type dopants of the PSD ion implant process are blocked from the SRAM NMOS area **8010** by the PSD ion implant mask **8050**. After the PSD ion implant process is completed, the PSD ion implant mask **8050** is removed.

Referring to FIG. 8C, NSD implanted layers, not shown, are formed in the substrate **8002** adjacent to the SRAM NMOS gate **8022**. A source/drain anneal operation is performed on the integrated circuit **8000** as described in reference to FIG. 7C which heats the substrate **8002** so as to electrically activate at least a portion of the dopants in the logic PSD implanted layers **8052**, the drain node SRAM PSD implanted layer **8054** and the source node SRAM PSD implanted layer **8056** of FIG. 8B and the NSD implanted layers. Dopants in the logic PLDD layers **8018** and the logic PSD implanted layers **8052** form logic PSD layers **8058**. Dopants in the SRAM NLDD layers **8024** and the NSD implanted layers form SRAM NSD layers **8060**. Dopants in a source side of the SRAM PLDD layers **8030** and in the source node SRAM PSD implanted layer **8056** form a source node SRAM PSD layer **8062**. Dopants in a drain side of the SRAM PLDD layers **8030** and in the drain node SRAM PSD implanted layer **8054** form a drain node SRAM PSD layer **8064**. One or more layers of metal silicide, not shown, such as nickel silicide or cobalt silicide may be subsequently formed on exposed surfaces of the source and drain layers **8058**, **8060**, **8062** and **8064** and/or exposed surfaces of the gates **8016**, **8022** and **8028** and the gate extension **8032**.

A PMD layer **8066** is formed over an existing top surface of the integrated circuit **8000** as described in reference to FIG. 1E. A stretch contact **8068** is formed in the PMD layer **8066** which contacts the SRAM gate extension **8032** and the drain node SRAM PSD layer **8064**, as described in reference to FIG. 1E. Performing the localized SRAM PSD ion implant process as described in reference to FIG. 8A provides sufficient p-type dopants to the SRAM PMOS drain region **8042** so that a depth of the drain node SRAM PSD layer **8064** is at least 75 percent of the maximum depth of the drain node SRAM PSD layer **8064** under every point of contact between the stretch contact **8068** and the drain node SRAM PSD layer **8064**.

FIG. 9A and FIG. 9B are cross sections of an integrated circuit containing an SAR SRAM cell and separate CMOS transistors, formed according to another embodiment, depicted in successive stages of fabrication. Referring to FIG. 9A, the integrated circuit **9000** is formed in and on a substrate **9002** as described in reference to FIG. 1A. The integrated circuit **9000** includes an SAR SRAM area **9004** and a separate

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CMOS area **9006**. The SAR SRAM area **9004** includes an SRAM PMOS area **9008** and an SRAM NMOS area **9010**. Field oxide **9012** is formed in the SRAM PMOS area **9008** as described in reference to FIG. 1A. In the CMOS area **9006**, a logic PMOS gate dielectric layer **9014**, a logic PMOS gate **9016** and possibly logic PLDD layers **9018** are formed in and on the substrate **9002**. In the SRAM NMOS area **9010**, an SRAM NMOS gate dielectric layer **9020**, an SRAM NMOS gate **9022** and possibly SRAM NLDD layers **9024** are formed in and on the substrate **9002**. In the SRAM PMOS area **9008**, an SRAM PMOS gate dielectric layer **9026**, an SRAM PMOS gate **9028** and possibly SRAM PLDD layers **9030** are formed in and on the substrate **9002**, and an SRAM gate extension **9032** is formed on the field oxide **9012**.

Logic PMOS sidewall spacers **9034** are formed adjacent to the logic PMOS gate **9016**, SRAM NMOS sidewall spacers **9036** are formed adjacent to the SRAM NMOS gate **9022**, SRAM PMOS sidewall spacers **9038** are formed adjacent to the SRAM PMOS gate **9028**, and SRAM gate extension sidewall spacers **9040** are formed adjacent to the SRAM gate extension **9032**, as described in reference to FIG. 4A and FIG. 4B. The SRAM gate extension sidewall spacer **9040** adjacent to the SRAM PMOS gate **9028** may partially overlap an SRAM PMOS drain region **9042** in the substrate **9002** between the SRAM PMOS gate **9028** and the SRAM gate extension **9032** adjacent to the field oxide **9012**.

A localized SRAM PSD ion implant mask **9044** is formed over an existing top surface of the integrated circuit **9000**, as described in reference to FIG. 7A. In the instant embodiment, the localized SRAM PSD ion implant mask **9044** exposes the SRAM PMOS area **9008**, and covers the CMOS area **9006** and the SRAM NMOS area **9010**. An SRAM PSD ion implant process is performed on the integrated circuit **9000** which implants p-type dopants such as boron or gallium into the substrate in the SRAM PMOS area **9008** to form an SRAM PMOS drain extra-implanted layer **9046** and a source node SRAM PSD implanted layer **9048**. In one version of the instant embodiment, the SRAM PSD ion implant process may implant boron at a dose between 3×10^{15} atoms/cm² and 1×10^{16} atoms/cm², at an energy between 2 keV and 4 keV. In an alternate version, the localized SRAM PSD ion implant process may implant BF₂ at a dose between 2×10^{15} molecules/cm² and 5×10^{15} molecules/cm², at an energy between 5 keV and 20 keV. In another version, the SRAM PSD ion implant process may implant boron at a dose at least 150 percent of a subsequent PSD ion implant process which forms PSD layers in the CMOS area **9006**. The localized SRAM PSD ion implant mask **9044** blocks dopants from the SRAM PSD ion implant process in the CMOS area **9006** and the SRAM NMOS area **9010**. After the SRAM PSD ion implant process is completed, the localized SRAM PSD ion implant mask **9044** is removed.

Referring to FIG. 9B, a PSD ion implant mask **9050** is formed over an existing top surface of the integrated circuit **9000** so as to expose PMOS transistors in the CMOS area **9006**. A PSD ion implant process is performed on the integrated circuit which implants p-type dopants, at a lower dose than the SRAM PSD ion implant process, into the substrate to form p-type logic PSD implanted layers **9052** adjacent to the logic PMOS gate **9016**. In one version of the instant embodiment, the PSD ion implant process may implant boron at a dose between 4×10^{15} atoms/cm² and 8×10^{15} atoms/cm², at an energy between 2 keV and 4 keV. In another version, the PSD ion implant process may implant boron at a dose no more than 66 percent of the SRAM PSD ion implant process. The p-type dopants of the PSD ion implant process are blocked from the SAR SRAM area **9004** by the PSD ion implant mask **9050**.

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After the PSD ion implant process is completed, the PSD ion implant mask **9050** is removed.

Referring to FIG. 9C, NSD implanted layers, not shown, are formed in the substrate **9002** adjacent to the SRAM NMOS gate **9022**. A source/drain anneal operation is performed on the integrated circuit **9000** as described in reference to FIG. 7C which heats the substrate **9002** so as to electrically activate at least a portion of the dopants in the logic PSD implanted layers **9052**, the drain node SRAM PSD implanted layer **9046** and the source node SRAM PSD implanted layer **9048** of FIG. 9B and the NSD implanted layers. Dopants in the logic PLDD layers **9018** and the logic PSD implanted layers **9052** form logic PSD layers **9054**. Dopants in the SRAM NLDD layers **9024** and the NSD implanted layers form SRAM NSD layers **9056**. Dopants in a source side of the SRAM PLDD layers **9030** and in the source node SRAM PSD implanted layer **9048** form a source node SRAM PSD layer **9058**. Dopants in a drain side of the SRAM PLDD layers **9030** and in the drain node SRAM PSD implanted layer **9046** form a drain node SRAM PSD layer **9060**. One or more layers of metal silicide, not shown, such as nickel silicide or cobalt silicide may be subsequently formed on exposed surfaces of the source and drain layers **9054**, **9056**, **9058** and **9060** and/or exposed surfaces of the gates **9016**, **9022** and **9028** and the gate extension **9032**.

A PMD layer **9062** is formed over an existing top surface of the integrated circuit **9000** as described in reference to FIG. 1E. A stretch contact **9064** is formed in the PMD layer **9062** which contacts the SRAM gate extension **9032** and the drain node SRAM PSD layer **9060**, as described in reference to FIG. 1E. Performing the SRAM PSD ion implant process as described in reference to FIG. 9A provides sufficient p-type dopants to the SRAM PMOS drain region **9042** so that a depth of the drain node SRAM PSD layer **9060** is at least 75 percent of the maximum depth of the drain node SRAM PSD layer **9060** under every point of contact between the stretch contact **9064** and the drain node SRAM PSD layer **9060**.

While various embodiments of the present invention have been described above, it should be understood that they have been presented by way of example only and not limitation. Numerous changes to the disclosed embodiments can be made in accordance with the disclosure herein without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention. Thus, the breadth and scope of the present invention should not be limited by any of the above described embodiments. Rather, the scope of the invention should be defined in accordance with the following claims and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. An integrated circuit, comprising:
 - a semiconductor substrate;
 - a pre-metal dielectric (PMD) layer over said substrate;
 - a small aspect ratio (SAR) static random access memory (SRAM) cell area containing:
 - an SRAM n-channel metal oxide semiconductor (NMOS) transistor, having:

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an SRAM NMOS gate;

SRAM NMOS sidewall spacers adjacent to said SRAM NMOS gate, said SRAM NMOS sidewall spacers including at least one layer of dielectric material; and

n-type SRAM n-channel source/drain (NSD) layers in said substrate adjacent to said SRAM NMOS gate;

an SRAM p-channel metal oxide semiconductor (PMOS) transistor, having:

an SRAM PMOS gate;

SRAM PMOS sidewall spacers adjacent to said SRAM PMOS gate, said SRAM PMOS sidewall spacers including at least one layer of dielectric material;

a p-type source node SRAM p-channel source/drain (PSD) layer in said substrate adjacent to a first side of said SRAM PMOS gate; and

a p-type drain node SRAM PSD layer in said substrate adjacent to a second side of said SRAM PMOS gate opposite from said SRAM PSD source layer;

a field oxide element in said substrate adjacent to said SRAM PSD drain layer opposite from said SRAM PMOS gate;

an SRAM gate extension on said field oxide element;

SRAM gate extension sidewall spacers adjacent to said SRAM gate extension; and

a stretch contact in said PMD layer, said stretch contact overlapping and making electrical contact to said drain node SRAM PSD layer and to said SRAM gate extension; and

a logic complementary metal oxide semiconductor (CMOS) area separate from said SAR SRAM area, containing a logic PMOS transistor, having:

a logic PMOS gate;

logic PMOS sidewall spacers adjacent to said logic PMOS gate, said logic PMOS sidewall spacers including at least one layer of dielectric material;

p-type logic PSD layers in said substrate adjacent to said logic PMOS gate;

in which:

a width of said SRAM gate extension sidewall spacer adjacent to said SRAM PSD drain layer is between 3 and 20 nanometers less than a width of said logic PMOS sidewall spacers; and

a depth of said drain node SRAM PSD layer is at least 75 percent of a maximum depth of said drain node SRAM PSD layer under every point of contact between said stretch contact and said drain node SRAM PSD layer.

2. The integrated circuit of claim 1, in which said width of said SRAM gate extension sidewall spacer adjacent to said SRAM PSD drain layer is between 10 and 50 percent less than said width of said logic PMOS sidewall spacers.

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